

NO. IV.—VOL. I.

THE
CHRISTIAN
ALMANACK,

For the year of our Lord and Saviour JESUS CHRIST,

1824.

Being Bissextile or Leap Year, and the Forty-eighth of
the Independence of the United States.



BOSTON:

Published by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, No. 53, Cornhill,
For the American Tract Society.

Reprinted by JOHN ANDREWS, PITTSBURGH.
Sold by the principal Merchants and Traders.

12½ cents single—6 dols. a hund.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1824.

I. Jan. 1. Sun Eclipsed, 6 2h. 46m. <i>invisible.</i>	Digits eclipsed 3° nearly, on the Sun's south limb.
II. Jan. 16, Moon Eclipsed, <i>visible.</i> Beginning, 1h. 57 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Middle 3h. 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. } Apparent Ecliptic ♈, 3h. 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. } time, End, 4h. 48 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. } morning. Duration, 2h. 51 m. Digits eclipsed, 9° 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ ' on the Moon's north limb.	IV. July 10, Moon Eclipsed, <i>visible.</i> Beginning, 10h. 5 m. } Apparent Middle, 10h. 49 m. } time, Ecliptic ♈, 10h. 59 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. } evening End, 11h. 33 m. Duration, 1h. 28m. Digits eclipsed, 1° 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ ' on the Moon's south limb.
III. June 26, Sun Eclipsed, <i>partly vis.</i> Ecliptic δ, 6h. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. } Apparent Beginning, 6h. 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. } time, Grea. obse. 7h. 26 m. } evening. Sun sets eclip. 7h. 27 m.	V. Decem. 20, Sun Eclipsed. <i>invisible.</i> δ, 5h. 20m. morning. Moon's lat. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' S.

The Planet Venus will be morning star till July 29th, then evening star through the year.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letters,	DC	Solar Cycle,	13
Lunar Cycle or Golden No.	1	Roman Indiction,	12
Epact,	0	Julian Period,	6537

Names and Characters of the Signs of the Zodiack.

♈ Aries, head.	♉ Leo, heart.	♊ Sagittarius, thighs.
♉ Taurus, neck.	♊ Virgo, belly.	♋ Capricornus, knees.
♊ Gemini, arms.	♋ Libra, reins.	♌ Aquarius, legs.
♋ Cancer, breast.	♌ Scorpio, secrets.	♍ Pisces, feet.

Names and Characters of the ASPECTS and NODES.

☌ Conjunction.	☍ Quincunx, 150 degrees.
* Sextile, 60 degrees.	☍ Opposition, 180 degrees.
□ Quartile, 90 degrees.	☊ Ascending Node.
△ Trine, 120 degrees.	☋ Descending Node.

Solar system	⊕ The Sun	⊕ Earth	J. Juno	♃ Jupiter
	○ ☽ Moon	☽ Mars	P. Pallas	♄ Saturn
	☿ Mercury	☿ Vesta	C. Ceres	♆ Herschel
	♀ Venus			

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the 28th of Aug. 1823, and in the 48th year of the Independence of the U. S. of America, Amos Blanchard of said district has deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the following words, to wit: "No. IV. Vol. I. The Christian Almanac, for the year of our Lord & Saviour Jesus Christ, 1824, being Bissextile or Leap Year, and the 48th of the Independence of the U. States. Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature. Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." In Conformity to the Act of the Congress of the U. S. entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps," &c. and also to an Act entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts & Books to the Authors & Proprietors of such Copies," &c.

WILLIAM S. SHAW, Clerk of the District of Mass.

EDITOR'S ADDRESS.

Christian Brethren and Friends,

The American Tract Society now presents you with the Christian Almanac for 1824. The Committee of this Society, in their Ninth Annual Report, speak of this little work in the following manner. "The Almanack for 1823 has probably gone into more than 50,000 families, and been read by more than 200,000 individuals; and the Committee cannot but hope, that great and everlasting benefits will result to many from this publication. The committee are now preparing No. IV. of the same Tract, and by availing themselves of their past experience, and of the friendly hints which have been suggested by readers of the past numbers, they hope to make the next number still more worthy of the public patronage, and to obtain for it a still more extensive circulation. And it is devoutly hoped, that at no distant period, such a Tract will be found in every family in the country, and will bear no unimportant part in hastening the time when "holiness to the Lord" shall be written upon *all* the publications of men. By the avails of this Almanack, more than 50,000 Tracts were printed the last year, and every person who purchased one, may have the satisfaction of knowing, that he provided for printing a copy of a Tract for perpetual circulation.—A respectable Mercantile House purchased the last year 10,000 copies of the Almanac, from which a profit accrued to the Society, sufficient to furnish for circulation in our own country, 10,000 Tracts; and from their profits they made a donation to the Society of 50 dollars, a sum sufficient to print 6,000 Tracts in the Mahratta language, at Bombay in India. Let only one hundred Mercantile Houses in the United States do annually, what has been done by the one above mentioned, and they would circulate every year one million copies of the Almanack, and furnish one million Tracts for circulation in our own country, and six hundred thousand, in Bombay."

In the copy now presented to our readers, we have spared no pains to render the calendar pages, in every respect, complete; and that, by thus enlarging them, we may occasion no deficiency of interesting and useful matter, we have carefully abridged several of the Tables and Lists, and have exchanged the large type used in some parts of the former numbers, for one considerably smaller. For several suggestions under the lead of Farmer's Calendar, we are indebted to the *New-England Farmer*, a weekly newspaper published in Boston.

As this publication has become a source of considerable income to the American Tract Society, and its extensive circulation requires that it should be issued early, it has been judged expedient to secure a copy right. We trust that such care will be taken to circulate it, that every family will be able conveniently to obtain it, in the form in which it is presented to the public by the Society.

We have endeavored, in this number, to study variety; and while our great design is to promote the interests of true religion and good morals in our own country, and the most extensive diffusion of the blessings of the gospel to others, we have sought to render it interesting to all classes of intelligent readers, and especially to the young. Some important additions have been made to the Tables exhibiting an outline of the Benevolent operations of the present time, and special care has been taken to render them accurate. It is hoped the little work, as a whole, will approve itself to the friends of Zion, to whom, and to the grace of God in Jesus Christ, it is humbly commended by

To all the readers of this little Manual, we most cordially wish a *Happy New Year*. We wish that every day & every hour of it may find them walking in the ways of wisdom, which are "ways of pleasantness," and which lead to the gates of the New Jerusalem. The true christian, when he lives near to God, is *always happy*. Even when bathed in tears of repentance, he has joy with which "the stranger intermeddleth not." In the greatest disappointments, he can look forward to enduring treasures laid up for him "in the heavens." In the sorest afflictions, he can say, My Father, thy hand hath done it; I will "Be still and know that thou art God."

Selections. Where true wisdom is, there surely is repose of mind, patience, dignity, & delicacy. How sweet, in the moment of affliction, is the exercise of the social affections! They are the balm which, mingled in the bitter cup of grief, allays its harshness, & subdues its venom. No human being

New M. 1st. day, 2h. 46m. morn. | First Qu. 9th day, 7h. 15m. morn.

D. M.	D. W.	⊕ rises	⊕ sets	Days' lngth	⊕ sl.	⊕'s de.	D A.	Dris. sets	Moon south.	Moon's place.	7*s south.
1 Th	7	25 4	35	9	10	4 23	5	6	D sets	0 19	knees
2 Fr	7	25 4	35	9	10	4 23	0	1	6	4	1 5
3 Sa	7	25 4	35	9	10	5 22	54	2	7	4	1 50
4 D	7	24 4	36	9	12	5 22	49	3	8	3	2 32
5 Mo	7	24 4	36	9	12	5 22	42	4	9	2	3 13
6 Tu	7	23 4	37	9	14	6 22	36	5	10	1	3 53
7 We	7	23 4	37	9	14	6 22	29	6	11	1	4 33
8 Th	7	22 4	38	9	16	7 22	21	7	morn.	5	16
9 Fr	7	21 4	39	9	18	7 22	13	8	0	5	6 1
10 Sa	7	21 4	39	9	18	8 22	5	9	1	8	6 50
11 D	7	20 4	40	9	20	8 21	56	10	2	17	7 43
12 Mo	7	20 4	40	9	20	8 21	46	11	3	27	8 42
13 Tu	7	19 4	41	9	22	9 21	37	12	4	36	9 43
14 We	7	19 4	41	9	22	9 21	26	13	5	39	10 47
15 Th	7	18 4	42	9	24	10 21	16	14	6	33	11 50
16 Fr	7	17 4	43	9	26	10 21	5	15	Dris.	morn.	27
17 Sa	7	17 4	43	9	26	10 20	54	16	6	47	0 50
18 D	7	16 4	44	9	28	11 20	42	17	8	4	1 46
19 Mo	7	15 4	45	9	30	11 20	30	18	9	19	2 38
20 Tu	7	14 4	46	9	31	11 20	17	19	10	29	3 28
21 We	7	13 4	47	9	31	12 20	4 20	11	39	4	17
22 Th	7	12 4	48	9	36	12 19	5 1	21	morn.	5	5 25
23 Fr	7	11 4	49	9	38	12 19	37	22	0	46	5 54
24 Sa	7	10 4	50	9	40	12 19	23	23	1	52	6 43
25 D	7	9 4	51	9	42	13 19	9	24	2	55	7 34
26 Mo	7	8 4	51	9	44	13 18	5 4	25	3	52	8 25
27 Tu	7	7 4	52	9	46	13 18	39	26	4	43	9 16
28 We	7	6 4	54	9	48	13 18	23	27	5	27	10 6
29 Th	7	5 4	55	9	50	13 18	8	28	6	410	53 21
30 Fr	7	4 4	56	9	52	14 17	51	6	D sets	11	39
31 Sa	7	3 4	57	9	54	4 17	35		5 46 ev.	21	14

can be perfectly miserable as long he can enjoy the sympathy of kindred souls, & even when that is denied, the Christian knows there is an ear open to the sorrowful sighings of every afflicted heart. -- Attention to the wants and wishes of those around us, even in matters of small importance, but frequent occurrence, gives the greatest charm to social intercourse.

Reproof to Sleepers. It is related of Lassenius, chaplain to the Danish court, that perceiving the greater part of his audience to be asleep while he was preaching, he suddenly stopped, pulled a shuttlecock from his pocket, and began to play with it in the pulpit. In a short time, every body was lively, and looking to the pulpit with the greatest astonishment. He resumed his discourse, saying, "When I announce to you sacred and important truths, you are not ashamed to go to sleep; but when I play the fool, you are all eye, and all ear."

Full M. 16th day, 3h. 29m. morn.

Last Q. 22d day, 8h. 25m. even.

New M. 30th day, 10h. 27m even.

Farmer's Calendar.

D.	Remarkable Days, Important Notices, &c.
1	Circumcision, ☽ Perigee
2	6 ☽ ☽
3	☽ apogee [born, 1642
D	2d Sun. aft. Chris. Newton
5	Rain or snow
6	Epiphany
7	2/ south 11h. 8m. even.
8	Freezing weather
9	♀ rises 3h. 47m. morn.
10	[Dwight died, 1817
D	1st Sund. after Epiph. Dr.
12	Snow or sleet
13	Cherokee Mis. estab. 1817
14	6 ☽ 2/ Peace ratifi'd, 1784
15	Winds
16	☽ perigee. ☽ eclipsed, vis.
17	Dr. Franklin born, 1706
L	2d Sun. aft. Epiph. ☽ stat.
19	Gr. elong. ♀
20	Centers ☽
21	Clear and cold
22	Vincent
23	h south 6h. 40m. even.
24	♀ stationary [of St. Paul
D	3d Sun. aft. Epiph. Conv.
26	2/ south 9h. 38m. even.
27	Clouds with rain
28	6 ☽ ☽ Peter the great di-
29	[ed, 1725
30	☽ apogee
31	6 ☽ ♀

On the *first day of January* every year, have a complete reckoning with yourself; your books all posted up, your accounts of more than one year's standing, all balanced, your controversies with all men settled; and you will have *good neighbours*, and complain less of *hard times* than some do. Improve the long evenings in useful reading. *The New England Farmer*, a newspaper published in Boston, costs only 3 dolls. a year, or 2,50 in advance; and comes every week loaded with information for the agriculturalist. It is not best to be *too full* of new schemes; but when *real improvements* are made in the science of farming, it is well to know what they are, and to derive benefit from them, if you can.

Now move stones, timber, and other heavy articles, transport your grain, salt, plaster of Paris, &c. before the snow becomes too deep. Timber cut now will be more durable than if cut in summer, when full of sap. Finish killing your pork. If it has been well fatted, and your wife is a good manager, my word for it, you will have pork next hay time, whether you kill it in the old of the moon, or the new. Finish thrashing your grain as soon as possible, that it may not be destroyed by the rats. Let your cattle receive an *early visit*; feed them twice in the morning and twice at night, and never give them quite as much as they would eat.

Funeral Sermon of Dr. Priestley. On the death of Dr. Priestley, his brother Timothy, of London, a clergyman of very different religious sentiments, preached a funeral sermon for him, in which he said, "Curiosity has brought numbers to hear what I say of his eternal state. This I say; not one in heaven, nor on the road to that happy world, will be more glad to find him there, than myself. When I consider that the praise of *free grace* is that which God principally designs; and that we find in divine revelation, some of the chiefest offenders have been singled out, and made monuments of mercy, and that he who can create the world in a moment, can in a moment make a change in any man here, and here alone, are founded my hopes."

A foolish son is the heaviness of his mother. You have a power over the happiness of your parents. You can, by your folly, outdo all common forms of trouble. You can, by your folly, pierce your mother's heart, and send into it a pang, even worse than the agonies of death. And by

First Quar. 7th day, 9h. 42m. eve. | Full Moon, 14th day, 2h. 3m. eve.

D. D. M. M.	☽ rises.	☽ sets	Days lngth	☽'s sl. de. S.	D. 7.	Dris. sets.	Moon south.	Moon's place.	7*s south.
1 D	7 24 58	9 56 14	17 18	2 6 46	1 3	26			6 39
2 Mo	7 14 59	9 58 14	17 1	3 7 45	1 44		feet		6 35
3 Tu	7 05 0	10 0 14	16 44	4 8 46	2 25	20			6 31
4 We	6 58 5	2 10 4	14 16	26 5 9	47 3 7		head		6 27
5 Th	6 57 5	3 10 6	14 16	8 6 10	51 3 50	15			6 23
6 Fr	6 56 5	4 10 8	14 15	50 7 11	57 4 36	27			6 19
7 Sa	6 55 5	5 10 10	15 15	32 8	morn.	5 27	neck		6 15
8 D	6 54 5	6 10 12	15 15	13 9	1 2	6 21	23		6 11
9 Mo	6 53 5	7 10 14	15 14	54 10	2 9	7 20	arms		6 7
10 Tu	6 51 5	9 10 18	15 14	35 11	3 14	8 21	21		6 3
11 We	6 50 5	10 10 20	15 14	15 12	4 11	9 23	breast	set.	
12 Th	6 49 5	11 10 22	15 13	56 13	5 3	10 24	20	morn.	
13 Fr	6 48 5	12 10 24	15 13	36 14	5 45	11 23	heart		1 21
14 Sa	6 47 5	13 10 26	15 13	16 15	Dris.	morn.	20		1 17
15 D	6 45 5	15 10 30	15 12	55 16	6 48	0 18	bowels		1 14
16 Mo	6 44 5	16 10 32	14 12	35 17	8 2	1 10	21		1 10
17 Tu	6 43 5	17 10 34	14 12	14 18	9 16	2 1	reins		1 6
18 We	6 41 5	19 10 38	14 11	53 19	10 27	2 52	20		1 2
19 Th	6 40 5	20 10 40	14 11	32 20	11 36	3 43	secrets		0 58
20 Fr	6 39 5	21 10 42	14 11	11 21	morn.	4 35	17		0 54
21 Sa	6 38 5	22 10 44	14 10	49 22	0 42	5 27	29		0 50
22 D	6 36 5	24 10 48	14 10	27 23	1 43	6 19	thighs		0 46
23 Mo	6 35 5	25 10 50	14 10	6 24	2 38	7 11	24		0 43
24 Tu	6 34 5	26 10 52	14 9	44 25	3 24	8 1	knees		0 39
25 We	6 32 5	28 10 56	13 9	21 26	4 3	8 50	18		0 35
26 Th	6 31 5	29 10 58	13 8	59 27	4 38	9 36	29		0 31
27 Fr	6 30 5	30 11 0	13 8	37 28	5 7	10 21	legs		0 27
28 Sa	6 28 5	32 11 4	13 8	14 29	5 33	11 3	23		0 24
29 D	6 27 5	33 11 6	13 7	52 6	D sets	11 44	feet		0 20

your mere continuance in folly, you can embitter every day, and even her whole life, while she is daily surrounded with prosperity. You, yes You, can hide comfort from her soul, while nature smiles around her, and while the bounties of Providence are poured lavishly upon her. And had she not a refuge, a very present help in every time of trouble, *your* folly could make her wish that she were not a mother; could drive her to despair. All this you can do because she loves you. Could she cease to love you; could she break the tie that binds you to her heart; could she suffer you to break that tie; could she forget that you were her son, she might be eased of her heaviness; but now she must be doomed to daily unchanging sorrow, if she loves a foolish, hardened, accursed son, *the heaviness of his mother*. There are such children. I could point you to a mother whose heart dies within her, when she hears the horrid oaths, and sees the bloated face of a son; and to a grave where lies a mother, who wept for hours, and sometimes could not weep for agony; and died by the daggers planted by her son's vices. *Notl's Sermons.*

~~~~~  
Last Q. 21st day, 11h. 54m. morn. | New M. 29th day, 5h. 17m. even.

| D. | Remarkable Days,            |
|----|-----------------------------|
| M. | Important Notices, &c.      |
| D  | 4th Sund. aft. Epiphany     |
| 2  | Purif. of B.V. Mary, Inf. 6 |
| 3  | Clear and cold [○ ♀         |
| 4  | ♀ rises 4h. 20m. morn.      |
| 5  | Frost                       |
| 6  | □ ○ h                       |
| 7  | 2/4 south 8h. 45m. even.    |
| D  | 5th Sun. after Epiphany     |
| 9  | Heavy rains                 |
| 10 | 8 south 3h. 22m. morning    |
| 11 | 6 2/4                       |
| 12 | [1798]                      |
| 13 | ○ perigee. Swartz died,     |
| 14 | Valentine                   |
| D  | Septuages. Sund. ♀ stat.    |
| 16 | Clouds [8 stat.             |
| 17 | Ghent treaty ratified by    |
| 18 | [Congress, 1815]            |
| 19 | ○ enters ♀ Luther d. 1546   |
| 20 | Falling weather             |
| 21 | 2/4 south 7h. 47m. even.    |
| D  | Sexages. Sund. Washing-     |
| 23 | [ton born, 1732]            |
| 24 |                             |
| 25 | h sets 11h, 28m. evening    |
| 26 | 6 2/4 ♀ 4 stat, ○ apogee    |
| 27 | Snow or rain                |
| 28 | Gr, elongation              |
| D. | Quinquagesima Sunday        |

### Farmer's Calendar.

Now look to your barns, visit them often, let them be kept clean; a neat well-regulated barn is a beautiful sight. This is the time to give out your poorest hay; cattle will eat it better than in fall or spring; sprinkle a little brine on it. Let your cattle be carded every day, and if you would have them gentle, use them kindly; take care of them, supply their wants; and they will amply repay you. Make an estimate on the quantity of your hay; but whether you have enough to last till the first of May or not, keep your cattle, at present, in good heart, especially your cows and ewes. Finish dressing your flax.

*Green Wood.* It is said that a cord of green wood weighs about 5600 weight; a cord of dry, 3900 weight. If then, a farmer consumes thirty cords yearly, and sleds it green, he sleds twenty seven ton of water more than his neighbor who sleds it dry. The farmer who sleds his wood half a mile up hill will think of this. Besides, if this wood is burned green, it requires wood enough, in addition, to evaporate twenty-seven tons of water, to obtain the same quantity of heat. Add to this the vexation of making a fire of green wood some of these cold mornings at day-break, and it appears that there is a great saving of labor, and expense, and trouble in using dry wood.

*Late attendance on public worship.* A very common cause is the time employed in dressing. Herbert has some lines so applicable to this sort of apology, that every one would do well to have them written in letters of gold, and suspended in their dressing-room.

To be dressed!

Stay not for the other pin. Why thou has lost  
A joy for it worth worlds

Percy Anecdotes.

*A Wise Fool.* It used to be considered an indispensable appendage to a great man's establishment, to have in his service one of his unfortunate fellow mortals from whom Providence had withheld the blessings of understanding. This man was called the fool, and kept continually round his employer's person for the purpose of amusing those greater fools, who are capable of sporting with his misfortunes. It happened

First Quar. 8th day, 8h. 48m. morn. | Full Moon, 15<sup>th</sup> day, 9h. 16m. morn.

| D. | Q. | ⊕<br>rises | ⊕<br>sets | Days'<br>length | ⊕<br>set, de. S. | ⊕<br>A. | ⊕<br>sets   | Oris.<br>south. | Moon<br>place. | Moon's<br>set. | 7*<br>set. |
|----|----|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|---------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| M. | 1. |            |           |                 |                  |         |             |                 |                |                |            |
| 1  | Mo | 6 26       | 5 34      | 1 8             | 13 7 29          | 1       | 6 40        | ev, 25          | 17             | 0 16           |            |
| 2  | Tu | 6 24       | 5 36      | 11 12           | 12 7 6           | 2       | 7 42        | 1 8             | 29             | 0 12           |            |
| 3  | We | 6 23       | 5 37      | 1 14            | 12 6 43          | 3       | 8 46        | 1 51            | head           | 0 9            |            |
| 4  | Th | 6 22       | 5 38      | 11 16           | 12 6 20          | 4       | 9 53        | 2 37            | 24             | 0 5            |            |
| 5  | Fr | 6 20       | 5 40      | 1 20            | 12 5 57          | 5       | 10 58       | 3 26            | neck           | 0 1            |            |
| 6  | Sa | 5 19       | 5 41      | 11 22           | 11 5 34          | 6       | morn.       | 4 19            | 20             | even.          |            |
| 7  | C  | 6 18       | 5 42      | 1 24            | 11 5 10          | 7       | 0 4         | 5 15            | arms           | 11 50          |            |
| 8  | Mo | 6 16       | 5 44      | 11 28           | 11 4 47          | 8       | 1 7         | 6 13            | 17             | 11 46          |            |
| 9  | Tu | 5 15       | 5 45      | 11 30           | 11 4 23          | 9       | 2 6         | 7 13            | breast         | 11 43          |            |
| 10 | We | 6 14       | 5 46      | 11 32           | 10 4 0           | 10      | 2 58        | 8 13            | 15             | 11 39          |            |
| 11 | Th | 6 12       | 5 48      | 11 36           | 10 3 36          | 11      | 3 41        | 9 11            | 29             | 11 35          |            |
| 12 | Fr | 6 11       | 5 49      | 11 38           | 10 3 13          | 12      | 4 19        | 10 6            | heart          | 11 32          |            |
| 13 | Sa | 6 10       | 5 50      | 11 40           | 10 2 49          | 13      | 4 54        | 11 0            | 29             | 11 28          |            |
| 14 | C  | 6 8        | 5 52      | 11 44           | 9 2 26           | 14      | 5 23        | 11 52           | bowels         | 11 24          |            |
| 15 | Mo | 6 7        | 5 53      | 11 46           | 9 2 2            | 15      | Oris. morn. | 29              | 11 21          |                |            |
| 16 | Tu | 6 6        | 5 54      | 11 48           | 9 1 38           | 16      | 8 8         | 0 44            | reins          | 11 17          |            |
| 17 | We | 6 4        | 5 56      | 11 52           | 8 1 15           | 17      | 9 22        | 1 36            | 27             | 11 13          |            |
| 18 | Th | 6 3        | 5 57      | 11 54           | 8 0 51           | 18      | 10 32       | 2 28            | secrets        | 11 10          |            |
| 19 | Fr | 6 2        | 5 58      | 11 56           | 8 0 27           | 19      | 11 36       | 3 22            | 25             | 11 6           |            |
| 20 | Sa | 6 0        | 6 0       | 12 0            | 8 S. 3           | 20      | morn.       | 4 16            | thighs         | 11 3           |            |
| 21 | C  | 5 5        | 5 59      | 6 1             | 12 2             | 7 N.    | 20 21       | 0 34            | 5 10           | 20             | 10 59      |
| 22 | Mo | 5 5        | 5 57      | 6 3             | 12 6             | 7 0     | 44 22       | 1 26            | 6 1            | knees          | 10 55      |
| 23 | Tu | 5 5        | 5 56      | 6 4             | 12 8             | 7 1     | 7 23        | 2 8             | 6 52           | 14             | 10 52      |
| 24 | We | 5 5        | 5 55      | 6 5             | 12 10            | 6 1     | 31 24       | 2 45            | 7 39           | 26             | 10 48      |
| 25 | Th | 5 5        | 5 53      | 6 7             | 12 14            | 6 1     | 55 25       | 3 16            | 8 24           | legs           | 10 44      |
| 26 | Fr | 5 5        | 5 52      | 6 8             | 12 16            | 6 2     | 18 26       | 3 43            | 9 7            | 20             | 10 41      |
| 27 | Sa | 5 5        | 5 51      | 6 9             | 12 18            | 5 2     | 42 27       | 4 8             | 9 49           | feet           | 10 37      |
| 28 | C  | 5 4        | 49        | 6 11            | 12 22            | 5 3     | 5 28        | 4 32            | 10 31          | 14             | 10 33      |
| 29 | Mo | 5 4        | 48        | 6 12            | 12 24            | 5 3     | 29 29       | 4 55            | 11 13          | 26             | 10 30      |
| 30 | Tu | 5 4        | 47        | 6 13            | 12 26            | 4 3     | 52 6        | Oris. sets      | 11 57          | head           | 10 26      |
| 31 | We | 5 4        | 45        | 6 14            | 12 30            | 4 4     | 15 1        | 7 49 ev; 43     | 21             | 10 23          |            |

1824.

MARCH begins on Monday.

Spring.

that one thus employed, had very much pleased his master, affording what he called sport for his company, and as a mark of his approbation, he gave him a favourite walking cane, with this injunction—"keep it till you meet a greater fool than yourself: then give it to him." A very short time after, the rich man was taken dangerously ill, and his physicians pronounced his life in imminent danger. The fool was about the bed, and observed him in the greatest consternation; on which he asked him why he appeared so frightened. "I am dying!" was the answer. "Dying! what is that?" said the fool. "Going from this world to another—from this world to eternity?" "Oh, a journey," said the fool: "well is every thing prepared?" "No," nothing is prepared for such an awful journey?" Away ran the fool and instantly returned with the cane, and putting it into the hands of his dying master, said—"There take back the cane."

Christian Spectator.

Last Quar. 22d day, 5h. 50m. morn. | New Moon, 33d day, 9h. 41m. morn.

D. *Remarkable Days,*  
M. *Important Notices, &c.*

1 *Flying clouds*  
 2 *Shrove Tuesday*  
 3 *Ash Wednesday*  
 4 ♀ rises 4h. 42m. morning  
 5 *Winds with rain*  
 6 2 south 6h. 56m. evening  
 C 1st Sunday in Lent  
 8 5 south 1h. 29m. morning  
 9 6 2 4  
 10 *Clear and cool*  
 11  
 12 *Changeable*  
 13 2 *perigee*  
 C 2d Sunday in Lent  
 15 *Tempestuous weather*  
 16 h sets 10h. 23m. evening  
 17 *Snow or rain*  
 18 2 south 6h. 16m. evening  
 19 *Moderate*  
 20 ☽ enters ♍  
 C 3d Sunday in Lent  
 22 ☽ ☽ 2 *Ceylon mis. estab.*  
 23 *Cloudy* [1816  
 24 8 ☽ 5  
 25 Annun. of B. V. Mary  
 26 [2 *Apogee*  
 27 *Gentle showers*  
 C 4th Sunday in Lent. Mid.  
 29 [Lent S.  
 30 ♀ rises 4h. 38m. morning  
 31 *Pleasant weather*

*Farmer's Calendar.*

Now lay your plans for the season. See that your ploughs, hoes, carts, harrows, &c. are ready for the opening of the spring. Prepare rails and posts for setting. Attend to your young cattle, keep them in good heart. Give cows & ewes a little meal and a few potatoes. Feed your poultry. Cut scions for grafting, and put them in your cellar. Have your empty cider casks cleansed. Thrash and put up Indian corn for summer's use. Look to your bees. Keep your cattle away from your fruit trees, currant-bushes, &c.

*Maple Sugar*, if made with care, is of superior quality to much that is imported. It should gratify our love of country too, to spread our table with the fruits of our own soil, for which we are dependent on none but our Maker, and which were reared by our own industry. Be ready to improve the season for making sugar as soon as it arrives.

Look about your house, see if any panes of glass are wanting. Rags & old hats in your windows will make the traveller think you are in impermeable. See if the utensils in common use by the females of your family are in repair. Have you provided your family with means of knowledge? Do you take some religious newspaper, which gives you & your family a view of all that is doing in the religious, political, & literary world, & which will afford your children amusement, enlarge their minds, & prepare them for active and useful life?

*Fruit Trees.* Dig about their roots, scrape off the rough bark, and cover the trunks with white-wash, to destroy eggs which may be deposited in the bark by insects, especially near the top of the ground. Near the end of April is the time for transplanting, grafting, and pruning them. The wounds made by *pruning* will heal much better, than if made during the hard frosts of winter, and while there is no activity in the sap. Let the limb be sawn off close to the body of the tree, and the wood be smoothed over with a knife, and covered with a composition of a pint of tar and a piece of bees-wax as big as a walnut, into which, when boiling hot, a gill of red ochre is stirred. Always cut off those upright sprouts or suckers, which take away the nourishment from the natural fruit-bearing branches. If you would force a limb to bear, cut round it with your knife, just before it is ready to blossom, cutting through the outer and inner bark, but not injuring the wood; then a quarter of an inch distant, encircle the limb in the same manner, and take out the

First Quar. 6th day, 4h. 57m. eve. | Full Moon 13th day, 10h. 26m. morn.

| D.<br>M. | D.<br>W. | ⌚<br>rises | ⌚<br>sets | Days'<br>Pngth | ⌚⌚'s<br>sl. de. N. | ⌚<br>A. | ⌚ris.<br>Sets | Moon<br>south. | Moon's<br>place. | 7*8<br>south. |         |       |
|----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------------|--------------------|---------|---------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|---------|-------|
| 1 Th     | 5        | 44         | 6         | 16             | 12 32              | 4       | 4 38          | 2              | 8 55             | 1 31          | neck    | 10 19 |
| 2 Fr     | 5        | 43         | 6         | 17             | 12 34              | 4       | 5 1           | 3              | 10 3             | 2 23          | 17      | 10 15 |
| 3 Sa     | 5        | 41         | 6         | 19             | 12 38              | 3       | 5 24          | 4              | 11 7             | 3 19          | arms    | 10 12 |
| 4 C      | 5        | 40         | 6         | 20             | 12 40              | 3       | 5 47          | 5              | morn.            | 4 16          | 14      | 10 8  |
| 5 Mo     | 5        | 39         | 6         | 21             | 12 42              | 3       | 6 10          | 6              | 0 9              | 5 15          | 27      | 10 4  |
| 6 Tu     | 5        | 38         | 6         | 22             | 12 44              | 2       | 6 33          | 7              | 1 2              | 6 14          | breast  | 10 1  |
| 7 We     | 5        | 36         | 6         | 24             | 12 48              | 2       | 6 55          | 8              | 1 48             | 7 10          | 25      | 9 57  |
| 8 Th     | 5        | 35         | 6         | 25             | 12 50              | 2       | 7 18          | 9              | 2 26             | 8 5           | heart   | 6 53  |
| 9 Fr     | 5        | 34         | 6         | 26             | 12 52              | 2       | 7 40          | 10             | 2 59             | 8 57          | 24      | 9 50  |
| 10 Sa    | 5        | 32         | 6         | 28             | 12 56              | 1       | 8 211         | 3              | 30               | 9 48          | bowels  | 9 46  |
| 11 C     | 5        | 31         | 6         | 29             | 12 58              | 1       | 8 24          | 12             | 3 58             | 10 38         | 23      | 9 42  |
| 12 Mo    | 5        | 30         | 6         | 30             | 13 0               | 0       | 8 46          | 13             | 4 26             | 11 30         | reins   | 9 39  |
| 13 Tu    | 5        | 28         | 6         | 32             | 13 4               | 0       | 9 8           | 14             | ⌚ris             | morn.         | 21      | 9 35  |
| 14 We    | 5        | 27         | 6         | 33             | 13 6               | 0       | 9 30          | 15             | 8 19             | 0 22          | secrets | 9 31  |
| 15 Th    | 5        | 26         | 6         | 34             | 13 8               | fa      | 9 51          | 16             | 9 25             | 1 16          | 19      | 9 28  |
| 16 Fr    | 5        | 25         | 6         | 35             | 13 10              | 0       | 10 12         | 11             | 10 26            | 2 10          | thighs  | 9 24  |
| 17 Sa    | 5        | 23         | 6         | 37             | 13 14              | 1       | 10 33         | 18             | 11 22            | 3 5           | 15      | 9 20  |
| 18 C     | 5        | 22         | 6         | 38             | 13 16              | 1       | 10 54         | 19             | morn.            | 3 59          | 28      | 9 17  |
| 19 Mo    | 5        | 21         | 6         | 39             | 13 18              | 1       | 11 15         | 20             | 0 10             | 4 51          | knees   | 9 13  |
| 20 Tu    | 5        | 20         | 6         | 40             | 13 20              | 1       | 11 36         | 21             | 0 49             | 5 40          | 22      | 9 9   |
| 21 We    | 5        | 18         | 6         | 42             | 13 24              | 1       | 11 56         | 22             | 1 23             | 6 26          | legs    | 9 5   |
| 22 Th    | 5        | 17         | 6         | 43             | 13 26              | 2       | 12 16         | 23             | 1 51             | 7 10          | 16      | 9 2   |
| 23 Fr    | 5        | 16         | 6         | 44             | 13 28              | 2       | 12 36         | 24             | 2 16             | 7 52          | 28      | 8 58  |
| 24 Sa    | 5        | 15         | 6         | 45             | 13 30              | 2       | 12 56         | 25             | 2 40             | 8 33          | feet    | 8 54  |
| 25 C     | 5        | 14         | 6         | 46             | 13 32              | 2       | 13 16         | 26             | 3 4              | 9 15          | 22      | 8 51  |
| 26 Mo    | 5        | 12         | 6         | 48             | 13 36              | 2       | 13 35         | 26             | 3 28             | 9 58          | head    | 8 48  |
| 27 Tu    | 5        | 11         | 5         | 49             | 13 38              | 3       | 13 54         | 28             | 3 54             | 10 44         | 17      | 8 44  |
| 28 We    | 5        | 10         | 5         | 50             | 13 40              | 3       | 14 13         | 6              | ⌚sets            | 11 31         | neck    | 8 40  |
| 29 Th    | 5        | 9          | 5         | 51             | 13 42              | 3       | 14 32         | 1              | 7 58             | ev. 22        | 13      | 8 36  |
| 30 Fr    | 5        | 8          | 5         | 51             | 13 44              | 3       | 14 51         | 2              | 9 05             | 1 18          | 26      | 8 32  |

bark between. The fruit on the limb thus operated on, will be earlier, and fairer, and larger, than on the other limbs; and the reason is, that, as the sap ascends in the wood and descends in the bark, it is made to stay in the limb to nourish and support it. In a year, the incision will be filled, and the tree will not be injured. Give your attention now, if you would, by and by, have your tables loaded with pears, peaches, plums, cherries, &c. Set out sugar maple trees also for shades.

Terrify and tease no person, not even your most intimate friends, by false reports, vexatious jokes, or any thing which can give them a moment's uneasiness. There are unpleasant realities enough in this world, without adding unnecessary and imaginary evils.

Carry yourselves submissively towards your superiors; friendly towards your equals; condescendingly towards your inferiors; generously towards your enemies; and lovingly towards all. Mason.

~~~~~  
Last Quar. 21st day, 0h.49m.morn. | New Moon, 28th day, 11h.4m. even.

D.	Remarkable Days, Important Notices, &c.	Fa·er's Calen·dar.
1	½ Sets 9h. 33m. even.	
2	Frost [1814	
3	Bona. dethroned 1st time	
C	5th Sunday in Lent	
5	Π ⊖ δ Δ 2	
6	Western winds	
7	½ Sets 0h. 41m. morn.	
8	Clouds with rain	
9	♀ rises 4 h. 34m. morn.	
10	Δ perigee [Sund.	
C	6th Sund. in Lent. Palm	
12	Sup. 6 Δ ♀	
13	δ south 10h. 27m. even.	
14	Clear and pleasant	
15	weather	
16	Good Friday	
17	Gentle breezes	
C	Easter Day [ters 8	
19	Easter Monday ⊖ en-	
20	Easter Tuesday ♀ stat.	
21		
22	Δ apogee	
23	St. George	
24	Dr. Wheelock died, 1779	
C	1st Sunday after Easter	
26	[Low Sun.	
27	Refreshing showers	
28	½ sets 8h. 11m. evening	
29	[dent, 1789	
30	Washington first Presi-	

Potatoes. They flourish well on green sward, and with very coarse manure, which should be put under the seed. The earlier they are planted the better, that they may be ripe before the heavy rains in the fall. It is cheaper to plant them *whole*, than cut; the potatoe was designed by nature to nourish & support the stock. The last hoeing should be done before the potatoes are in blossom, lest a new set of roots should be formed. To preserve them for summer eating rub off the sprouts, the 1st of June, and put them into a dark and dry place above ground, like a barn floor. Let them be dug in dry weather, and put dry into the cellar. To get new kinds of potatoes, plant the potatoe balls in the fall.

The Moon. Take care to procure good seed for all the crops you intend to raise, and have it sown early. Have your grounds well prepared, and let them be well tended—and regard the moon as much as you please. Should your ground be completely ready for sowing at the time of new moon, try the experiment whether wheat and rye, sown at that age of the moon, will smut. It is said that all roots, such as onions, carrots, &c. flourish best if the seed is sown at full moon, and that that part of a field which is set apart for missions, often produces a larger crop than the remainder of the field. Suppose you this year try both experiments.

Early Rising. I do not know a practice which I should more recommend than early rising, whether devotion, health, beauty, or improvement of the mind were the object in view. How cheerful and how animated are the meditations of the morning! What a delightful bloom flushes into the cheeks from its balmy exhalations! What an unspeakable cheerfulness glides into the soul, from hearing the devotional matins of the lark, and from beholding the new-born scenery of nature! How necessary is such a regimen to preserve that sweetness of complexion and of breath which are the very essence and perfume of beauty! When people think of accounting to God for the talents they have received, they overlook the hours which are lost in morning sloth and unreasonable indulgence. I have inured myself for many years to this habit of early rising. In the spring months of April and May particularly, I grudge every moment that is wasted after five. I consider it as a rude

First Quar. 5th day, 10h. 54m. eve. | Full Moon. 12th day, 9h. 13m. eve.

D. M.	D. w.	☽ rises	☽ sets	Day's Length	Sun's fade. N. A.	☽ sets	☽ ris. south.	Moon's place	Moon's Reg. sets
1 Sa	5	6 6	54	13 48	3 15 9	3 10 8	2 16	arms	mor.
2 C	5	5 6	55	13 50	3 15 27	4 11 4	3 15	24	2 7
3 Mo	5	4 6	56	13 52	3 15 44	5 11 52	4 15	breast	2 3
4 Tu	5	3 6	57	13 54	3 16 2	6 morn.	5 11	22	1 59
5 We	5	2 6	58	13 56	4 16 19	7 0 32	6 6	heart	1 55
6 Th	5	1 6	59	13 58	4 16 36	8 1 5	6 57	20	1 51
7 Fr	5	0 7	0 14	0	4 16 53	9 1 36	7 47	bowels	1 47
8 Sa	4	59 7	1 14	2	4 17 9	10 2 5	8 36	18	1 44
9 C	4	58 7	2 14	4	4 17 25	11 2 33	9 26	reins	1 40
10 Mo	4	57 7	3 14	6	4 17 41	12 3 1	10 16	17	1 36
11 Tu	4	56 7	4 14	8	4 17 56	13 3 33	11 8	secrets	1 32
12 We	4	55 7	5 14	10	4 18 12	14	☽ ris. morn.	14	1 28
13 Th	4	54 7	6 14	12	4 18 27	15 8 16	0 2	27	1 24
14 Fr	4	53 7	7 14	14	4 18 41	16 9 13	0 56	thighs	1 20
15 Sa	4	52 7	8 14	16	4 18 55	17 10 4	1 51	23	1 16
16 C	4	51 7	9 14	18	4 19 9	18 10 46	2 43	knees	1 12
17 Mo	4	50 7	10 14	20	4 19 23	19 11 22	3 34	18	1 8
18 Tu.	4	49 7	11 14	22	4 19 36	20 11 52	4 21	legs	1 4
19 We	4	48 7	12 14	24	4 19 49	21 morn.	5 7	12	1 0
20 Th	4	47 7	13 14	26	4 20 2	22 0 19	5 49	24	0 56
21 Fr	4	47 7	13 14	26	4 20 14	23 0 44	6 30	feet	0 52
22 Sa	4	46 7	14 14	28	4 20 26	24 0 8	7 11	17	0 48
23 C	4	45 7	15 14	30	4 20 38	25 1 30	7 53	head	0 44
24 Mo	4	44 7	16 14	32	4 20 49	26 1 55	8 36	12	0 40
25 Tu	4	43 7	17 14	34	3 21 0	27 2 21	9 22	25	0 36
26 We	4	43 7	17 14	34	3 21 10	28 2 53	10 12	neck	0 32
27 Th	4	42 7	18 14	36	3 21 20	29 3 31	11 7	22	0 28
28 Fr	4	41 7	19 14	38	3 21 30	6	☽ sets eve.	4 arms	0 24
29 Sa	4	41 7	19 14	38	3 21 40	1 8 55	1 5	19	0 20
30 C	4	40 7	20 14	40	3 21 49	2 8 46	2 5	breast	0 16
31 Mo	4	39 7	21 14	42	3 21 57	3 10 28	3 4	18	0 12

1824.

MAY begins on Saturday.

Spring.

neglect to all those sweets which open to salute me, and always find so much more deducted from the firmness of my health, and vigour of my understanding.

Bennett's Letters.

Value of Time. The difference of rising every morning at six and eight o'clock, in the course of forty years, suppose a person to go to bed at the same time he otherwise would, amounts to 29,200 hours, or three years, 121 days and 19 hours, which affords eight hours a day for exactly ten years, so that it is the same as if ten years of life, (a weighty consideration) were added, in which we may command eight hours every day, for the cultivation of our lives and the despatch of business.

Our life is a passage to eternity; it ought to be a meditation of eternity and a preparation for eternity.

I 24 ☽ 28th day, 7h. 16m. even | New Moon, 28th day, 9h. 42m. morn.

D.	Remarkable Days,	Farmer's Cū
M.	Important Notices, &c.	
1	[Mis. begun, 1721]	
C 2d Sun. after Eas. Greenl.		Currant Wine has been made in this country for about 50 cents a gallon, and sold in India for more than \$2. The proportions used were about 2 quarts of currants, and 2 1-2 pounds of sugar to a gallon.
3 6 ☽ 24		
4 Rain		<i>Corn Planting.</i> If you can afford 20 loads of manure to an acre, spread it, and plough it in; if you can afford but ten, put it in holes under the hill. Let the hills be from three or four feet apart, according to the strength of the soil. Take care to get good seed corn, and of a kind which is so early, that it will get ripe. It is safest not to steep it in any liquor, lest it should rot in the hill. But, says the New-England Farmer, if it has become late in the season, pour boiling water on it, let it steep <i>half a minute only</i> , and be speedily cooled; and it will come forward two or three days earlier. To prevent birds and other vermin from pulling it up, steep some corn in a decoction of poke, or tobacco, and scatter it over the ground before the corn planted, comes up; put a handfull of ashes also on each hill. White threads stretched over the field will protect it from crows.
5 ☽ stationary		
6 ☽ perigee		
7 Clear weather		
8 ☽ rises 4h. 8m. morning		
C 3d Sunday after Easter		
10 Gr. Elon. ☽		
11 Thunder		
12 ☽ south 8h. 25m. evening		
13 Flying clouds		
14 ☽ sets 10h. 43m. evening		
15 Gentle showers		
C 4th Sunday after Easter		
17 Rain		
18 ☽ ☽		
19 ☽ apogee		
20 ☽ enters ☽		
21		
22 ☽ stationary [tion Sun.		
C 5th Sun. after Eas. Rogat.		
24 Copernicus died, 1543		
25 ☽ south 7h. 30m. evening		
26 Calvin died, 1564		
27 Ascension Day		
28 Showers		
29		
C Sun. aft. Ascen. day 6 ☽ 24		
31 ☽ perigee		

Do not neglect your *garden*. It may be made far the most profitable part of your farm; and it will add greatly to the health and happiness of your family. Perhaps there is no crop so valuable, that can be raised so easily as *carrots*. Let not your mowing lots be overrun with cattle; but cover them with a coat of manure. Give your cattle daily a few ears of corn.

Stubborn Facts. At a horse race in Jamaica, L.I. May 27, 1823, between 40 and 50,000 persons were present; \$250,000 were betted on the result, & beside the loss of time and depravation of morals, \$150,000 were wantonly thrown away in this game of cruelty. Here then, in a single day, on a little spot, was more expended at a *horse race*, than can be collected from all the benevolence of the U. States in a whole year, to enlarge the kingdom of Christ, & bring men into the liberty of the sons of God. And yet there are men who have the hardihood to complain of the friends of missions and of God, as guilty of *robbing* their fellow citizens, when they invite their aid in making the Saviour's name known to the ends of the world. *Boston Rec.*

First Quar. 4th day, 3h. 48m. mor. | Full Moon 11th day, 9h. 17m. mor.

D. M.	D. w.	⊕ rises	⊕ sets	Days' ⊕ l'ngth	⊕ jade. N.	⊕'s A.	⊕ sets	Dris. south	Moon place	Moon's place	Reg. sets
1	Tu	4 39	7 21	14 42	3 22	6	4 11	6 4	0	heart	0 8
2	We	4 38	7 22	14 44	2 22	14	5 11	3 8 4	53	17	0 4
3	Th	4 38	7 22	14 44	2 22	21	½ morn	5	43	bowels	even
4	Fr	4 37	7 23	14 46	2 22	28	7 0	7 6	32	15	11 51
5	Sa	4 37	7 23	14 46	2 22	35	8 0	3 5 7	21	29	11 47
6	C	4 36	7 24	14 48	2 22	41	9 1	2 8	9	reins	11 43
7	Mo	4 36	7 24	14 48	2 22	47	10 1	3 1 9	0	27	11 39
8	Tu	4 35	7 25	14 50	1 22	53	11 2	4 9	52	secrets	11 35
9	We	4 35	7 25	14 50	1 22	58	12 2	4 1	10 45	23	11 31
10	Th	4 35	7 25	14 50	1 23	3	13 3	2 5	11 39	thighs	11 27
11	Fr	4 34	7 26	14 52	1 23	7 14	Dris	morn.	19	11 23	
12	Sa	4 34	7 26	14 52	1 23	11 15	8	4 0	32	knees	11 19
13	C	4 34	7 26	14 52	0 23	14 16	9	1 8	1	14	11 14
14	Mo	4 34	7 26	14 52	0 23	18 17	9	4 9 2	11	26	11 10
15	Tu	4 33	7 27	14 54	8 23	20 18	10	1 7 2	57	legs	11 6
16	We	4 33	7 27	14 54	0 23	23 17	10	4 2 3	40	20	11 2
17	Th	4 33	7 27	14 54	0 23	24 20	11	5 4	22	feet	10 58
18	Fr	4 33	7 27	14 54	1 23	26 21	11	2 8 5	2	14	10 54
19	Sa	4 33	7 27	14 54	1 23	27 22	11	5 1 5	43	26	10 50
20	C	4 33	7 27	14 54	1 23	28 23	morn	6	25	head	10 45
21	Mo	4 33	7 27	14 54	1 23	28 24	0	1 7 7	8	20	10 41
22	Tu	4 33	7 27	14 54	2 23	28 25	0	4 6 7	55	neck	10 37
23	We	4 33	7 27	14 54	2 23	27 26	1	2 0 8	47	16	10 33
24	Th	4 33	7 27	14 54	2 23	26 27	2	1 9	43	arms	10 29
25	Fr	4 33	7 27	14 54	2 23	25 28	3	5 1 0	10 43	14	10 25
26	Sa	4 33	7 27	14 54	2 23	25 29	6	D sets	11 44	28	10 20
27	C	4 33	7 27	14 54	3 23	20 18	1 8	1 9	v. 45	breast	10 16
28	Mo	4 34	7 26	14 52	3 23	18 22	2 8	5 1	1 4 4	28	10 12
29	Tu	4 34	7 26	14 52	3 23	15 29	3	2 4 0	2	heart	10 8
30	We	4 34	7 26	14 52	3 23	11 4 10	3	3 3 2	27	10 4	

Striking Coincidences. Gibbon, who, in his celebrated History of the Decline & Fall of the Roman Empire has left an imperishable memorial of his enmity to the Gospel, purchased, in Switzerland, with the profits of his works a large estate. This property has now descended to a gentleman, who, out of its rents, expends a large sum annually in spreading the Gospel.

Voltaire boasted that with one hand he would overthrow that edifice, which required the hands of twelve apostles to build up. The press, which he employed at Ferney to print his blasphemies, is now engaged at Geneva in printing the Bible.

In the room in which Hume died, was held the first meeting for the formation of an Aux. Bible society, at Edinburgh.

Last Quarter, 19th day, 0h. even. | New Moon 26th day, 6h. 19m. even.

D.	Remarkable Days,	Farmer's Calendar.
M.	Important Notices, &c.	
1	♀ rises 3h. 51m. morning	Clear the door yards, on every side of your house, of every thing that will make manure, & put it in your compost. (See Manure August.) It is better for health, pleasure, and profit, to clean your wood-yard, every year. Plant cucumbers for pickling. Calculate this year to make some improvements in husbandry. Get Reports of Agricultural Societies, and purchase if you can afford it, the New Eng. Farmer, a Dictionary of all the terms used in farming, by S. Deane, D. D. price, bound, about 2 dolls. 50 cts. Mark your cattle with a branding iron, near the top of the horn, and your sheep on the ear, and have these marks recorded. "Always have work prepared for a rainy day," as Gen. Washington said to the man who conducted his farm. Put your barns, carts, scythes, rakes, &c. in perfect order for harvest. Burn brimstone under the caterpillars on your fruit trees.—Rise early: it is better for land, to hoe it or plough it while the dew is on, than later in the day. Do not calculate to get the weeds out of your gardens and cornfields, but keep them out. Be in the field with your sons, whenever it is practicable, not to rule them with the rod of a tyrant, but to cheer, encourage and show them that you are willing to share in their labours. Talk with them as if your farm was common property to them & you; do not say my oxen, my horses; but our oxen, our horses, & tell them your plans respecting the management of your farm, &c.
2	Light winds	
3	Inf. ♂ ☽ ♀	
4		[ed, 1821]
5	♂ ♀ ♀ Dr. Worcester di-	
C	Whit Sunday	
7	Whit Monday	
8	Whit Tuesday	
9	Vivid lightning	
10	♀ sets 9h. 14m. evening	
11	St. Barnabas	
12		[for India, 1793]
C	Trin. Sun. Dr. Carey sail'd	
14	Rain	
15	♀ stationary [at sea, 1818]	
16	D apo. Sam'l J. Mills died	
17	Battle Bunker's Hill, 1815	
18	U. States decl. war ag. G. B.	
19	{1812. bat. Waterloo, 1798	
C	1st Sun. after Trinity. Dr.	
21	Cent. ☽ [Belknap d. 1798]	
22	Warm weather	
23	♀ rises 2h. 45m. morning	
24	Nativity of St. John the	
25		[Baptist]
26	○ eclipsed, visible ♂ ☽ ♀	
C	2d Sun. after Trin. ♂ ☽ ♀	
28	D perigee. Gr. Elong. ♀	
29	St. Peter	
30		

Punctuality. When lord Nelson was leaving London on his last glorious expedition against the enemy, a quantity of cabin furniture was order'd to be sent on board his ship. He had a farewell dinner party at his house when the man he employed, called on his lordship, & was introduced into the eating-room. He stated to his noble employer, that every thing was finished, & packed, and would go in the wagon, from a certain inn, at 6 o'clock. 'And will you go to the inn, Mr. A. and see them off?' 'I will, my lord; I will be there *punctually at six.*' 'A quarter before six, Mr. A. (returned lord N.) be there *a quarter before six.* To that *quarter of an hour*, I owe every thing in life.'

First Quarr. 3d day, 9h. 10m. morn. | Full Moon. 10th day, 11h. even.

D. M.	D. w.	⊕ rises	⊕ sets	Day's Pngth	⊕ Sun's sl	⊕ de. N.	D. A.	⊕ ris. sets	Moon south.	Moon's place	7* rise
1	Th	4 34	7 26	14 52	3 23	7	5 10	23	4 33	bowels	morn.
2	Fr	4 35	7 25	14 50	4 23	3	6 11	0	5 13	26	1 27
3	Sa	4 35	7 25	14 50	4 22	58	7 11	29	6 1	reins	1 23
4	C	4 35	7 25	14 50	4 22	53	8	morn.	6 51	24	1 18
5	Mo	4 36	7 24	14 48	4 22	48	9 0	0	7 43	secrets	1 14
6	Tu	4 36	7 24	14 48	4 22	42	10 0	36	8 35	20	1 10
7	We	4 37	7 23	14 46	5 22	36	11 1	17	9 28	thighs	1 6
8	Th	4 37	7 23	14 46	5 22	29	12 2	6	10 21	16	1 25
9	Fr	4 38	7 22	14 44	5 22	22	13 2	28	11 12	28	0 58
10	Sa	4 38	7 22	14 44	5 22	14	14 1	ris.	morn.	knees	0 54
11	C	4 39	7 21	14 42	5 22	7	15 7	46	0 1	23	0 50
12	Mo	4 39	7 21	14 42	5 21	58	16 8	15	0 48	legs	0 46
13	Tu	4 40	7 20	14 40	5 21	50	17 8	41	1 32	16	0 41
14	We	4 41	7 19	14 38	5 21	41	18 9	5	2 14	28	0 37
15	Th	4 41	7 19	14 38	6 21	32	19 9	27	2 55	feet	0 33
16	Fr	4 42	7 18	14 36	6 21	22	20 9	49	3 35	22	0 29
17	Sa	4 43	7 17	14 34	6 21	12	21 10	13	4 16	head	0 25
18	C	4 43	7 17	14 34	6 21	1	22 10	40	4 57	16	0 21
19	Mo	4 44	7 16	14 32	6 20	51	23 11	11	5 44	29	0 17
20	Tu	4 45	7 15	14 30	6 20	39	24 11	48	6 32	neck	0 13
21	We	4 46	7 14	14 28	6 20	28	25 7	morn.	25	24	0 9
22	Th	4 46	7 14	14 28	6 20	16	26 0	33	8 22	arms	0 5
23	Fr	4 47	7 13	14 26	6 20	4	27 1	29	9 21	22	0 4
24	Sa	4 48	7 12	14 24	6 19	52	28 2	32	10 23	breast	eve
25	C	4 49	7 11	14 22	6 19	39	29 3	45	11 23	21	11 49
26	Mo	4 50	7 10	14 20	6 19	25	6	sets	ev. 22	heart	11 45
27	Tu	4 51	7 9	14 18	6 19	12	1	8 0	1 18	21	11 41
28	We	4 52	7 8	14 16	6 18	58	2	8 30	2 12	bowels	11 38
29	Th	4 53	7 7	14 14	6 18	44	3	8 59	3 3	21	11 34
30	Fr	4 54	7 6	14 12	6 18	30	4	9 30	3 55	reins	11 30
31	Sa	4 54	7 5	14 12	6 18	15	5	10 1	4 45	20	11 26

George III. once ordered Mr. S. a tradesman of eminence in London, to wait upon him at 8 o'clock in the morning. Mr. S. was half an hour after the time. 'Desire him,' said the king, 'to come at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.' Mr. S. appeared the next day after the time, & received the same command. On the 3d morning he contrived to be punctual. Upon his entrance the king said, 'Oh! the great Mr. S. What sleep do you take, Mr. S.?' 'Why, please your majesty, I am a man of regular habits; I usually take 8 hours.' 'Eight hours!' said the king, 'that's too much, too much—six hours' sleep is enough for a man, seven for a woman, and eight for a fool!' *Percy Anecdotes.*

Last Quar. 19th day, 2h. 36m mor. | New Moon, 26th day, 1h. 48m. mor.

D. *Remarkable Days,*
M. *Important Notices, &c.*

1 ☽ apogee
 2 Visit of B.V. Mary ☽ ☽ ☽
 3 Clear weather
 C 3d Sun. after Trinity. In
 5 ☽ ☽ ☽ [dependence
 6 ☽ sets 11h. 25m. evening
 7 Dry and sultry
 8 ☽ rises 1h. 49m. morning
 9 [born, 1447
 10 ☽ eclipsed, vis. Columbus
 C 4th Sunday after Trinity
 12 Erasmus died, 1536
 13
 14 ☽ apo. French revolution
 15 [commenced, 1789
 16 ☽ ☽ ☽
 17 Gentle breezes
 C 5th Sun. aft. Trin. ☽ ☽ ☽
 19 [Mahomet died, 634
 20 Margaret
 21 ☽ ☽ ☽
 22 Magdalen ☽ enters ☽
 23 Thunder gusts
 24 ☽ ☽ ☽
 C 6th Sunday after Trin. St. [James
 26 St. Anne
 27 ☽ perigee
 28 Com. Union College
 29 Sup. ☽ ☽ ☽
 30 William Penn died, 1718
 31

Farmer's Calendar.

While you celebrate the *Independence* of your country, be grateful to God; and express your gratitude, not by rioting and excess, but by offering to Him the incense of your heart. And while you thank him, that you cultivate the soil of *Freemen*, pray that *all* may be brought into the 'glorious liberty' of his 'children.'

Now give every attention to your diary. Vessels of lead, copper & brass, contain poisonous qualities and should not be used much for milk. Look to your summer schools, and let the instructress to whom you commit your little ones, teach them, by her example, to be good. Remember the poor widow and orphan, and impart to them a portion from your stores.

Much hard work is to be done this month. Drink neither too much hot rum, nor cold water. Make not harvest an excuse for intemperance, but eat and drink in order to live, & not live merely to eat and drink. Rise before the sun, & mow while the dew is on; mow morning and evening, and make hay, & get it in, while the sun shines. Be regular, temperate and industrious—and your harvest will be gathered earlier & better than your neighbour Thirsty's; and when harvest is over you will not have the rheumatism. Let your corn be hoed the 3d time before it is spindled; do not make too high hills around it, lest you keep off the sun and rain from the roots. Put a handful of ashes around every hill, previous to the 2d hoeing. If weeds are going to seed in your gardens, cut, & put them into your compost.

Lines sent to Mrs. R. one of the Missionaries who sailed for the Sandwich Islands, Nov. 20, 1822, just before their departure.

We part—quickly part; and though sad the reflection,
That our moments of converse, of rapture, are flown;
Yet, if Mercy invite thee, this sweet recollection
Shall still every tumult affection had known.

We part—and when borne on the white-foaming surges,
When the skies the last glimpse of your country invest;
Soft, soft be the wind, and the billow that urges
Your heaven-circled bark to the Isles of the West.

First Quar. 1st day, 4h. 34m. eve. | Full Moon 9th day, 2h. 11m. evening.

D. D. M. w.	☽ rises	☽ sets	Days' lngth	sl.	☽'s de. N. A.	☽ris. sets	Moon's south	Moon's place.	7*8 rise
1 C	4 55 7	5 14	10	6	18 0	6 10 36	5 37	secrets	11 22
2 Mo	4 56 7	4 14	8	6	17 45	7 11 16	6 30	17	11 18
3 Tu	4 57 7	3 14	6	6	17 29	8 morn	7 23	thighs	11 14
4 We	4 59 7	1 14	2	6	17 13	9 0 0	8 16	13	11 10
5 Th	5 07	0 14	0	6	16 57	10 0 51	9 7	25	11 6
6 Fr	5 16	59 13	58	6	16 41	11 1 47	9 58	knees	11 3
7 Sa	5 26	58 13	56	5	16 24	12 2 46	10 45	20	10 59
8 C	5 36	57 13	54	5	16 7	13 3 47	11 30	legs	10 55
9 Mo	5 46	55 13	52	5	15 50	14 ☽ris.	morn	13	10 31
10 Tu	5 56	55 13	50	5	15 32	15 7 10	0 13	25	10 47
11 We	5 66	54 18	48	5	15 15	16 7 34	0 54	feet	10 44
12 Th	5 76	53 13	46	5	14 57	17 7 57	1 35	19	10 40
13 Fr	5 86	52 13	44	5	14 38	18 8 20	2 16	head	10 36
14 Sa	5 106	50 13	40	4	14 20	19 8 46	2 58	13	10 32
15 C	5 116	49 13	38	4	14 1	20 9 16	3 41	25	10 28
16 Mo	5 126	48 13	36	4	13 42	21 9 48	4 28	neck	10 25
17 Tu	5 136	47 13	34	4	13 23	22 10 28	5 18	20	10 21
18 We	5 146	46 13	32	4	13 4	23 11 18	6 11	arms	10 17
19 Th	5 156	45 13	30	3	12 44	24 morn	7 8	17	10 14
20 Fr	5 176	43 13	26	3	12 25	25 0 17	8 7	breast	10 10
21 Sa	5 186	42 13	24	3	12 5	26 1 25	9 7	15	10 6
22 C	5 196	41 13	22	3	11 43	27 2 39	10 7	heart	10 2
23 Mo	5 206	40 13	20	2	11 24	28 3 56	11 5	14	9 59
24 Tu	5 226	38 13	16	2	11 4	6 ☽sets eve.	0	bowels	9 55
25 We	5 236	37 13	14	2	10 44	1 7 0	0 54	15	9 51
26 Th	5 246	36 13	12	2	10 22	2 7 32	1 47	reins	9 48
27 Fr	5 256	35 13	10	1	10 1	3 8 4	2 40	15	9 44
28 Sa	5 276	33 13	6	1	9 40	4 8 40	3 35	29	9 40
29 C	5 286	32 13	4	1	9 19	5 9 19	4 28	secrets	9 37
30 Mo	5 296	31 13	2	0	8 57	6 10 4	5 22	27	9 33
31 Tu	5 306	30 13	0	0	8 35	7 10 54	6 17	thighs	9 29

We part—when arriv'd at your far destination,
How sweetly the accents of mercy shall flow!
O how blest, to proclaim the glad news of salvation,
To lands long encircled in darkness and wo.

We part—and may blessings unnumber'd attend thee,
As you pass through the glooms of this Wilderness scene;
May the God of all goodness from danger defend thee,
An l thy sun, slow declining, set calm and serene.

We part—and when throbs the last pulse of emotion—
When our toils are all numbered—our labours all o'er—
May we join the glad throng, in unceasing devotion,
Where parting and pain are remember'd no more. H.

Last Qu. 17th day, 3h. 11m. even.

New M. 24th day, 6h. 9m. morn.
First Quar. 31st day, 3h. 22m. morn.b. *Remarkable Days,*
M. *Important Notices, &c.**Farmer's Calendar.*

C 7th Sund. after Trinity
2 [Lammas Day
3 h rises Oh. 14m. morn.
4 Thunder gusts
5
6 Transfiguration of Christ
7
C 8th Sunday after Trinity
9
10 St. Lawrence ☽ apogee
11 Clear and pleasant
12
13 ☽ sets 9h. 44m. evening
14 [sumption
C 9th Sun. after Trinity As-
16 Choctaw Mission estab.
17 Very warm [1818
19 Com. Dart. and Middle-
20 [bury Colleges
21 ☽ rises 2h. 59m. morning
22 Light rain
C 10th Sund. after Trinity
23 ☽ enters ☽
24 St. Barthol. ☽ perigee
26 Com. Hard. and Hamilton
27 [Colleges
28 Sultry
29 St. Augustine
C 11th Sund. after Trin. St.
30 ☽ ☽ h (John beheaded
31

Manure. The substances which make excellent manure are more numerous than seems to be generally supposed by farmers. Among many others, are the following; putrified flesh, bones, fish, woollen rags, leather, soap suds, brine, dung of all kinds, scrapings of yards & streets, rubbish of old houses, lime, plaster of Paris, mud from ponds, rivers and swamps, shells, ashes, earth that has been long under cover, weeds, that grow in gardens, fields, ponds, rivers, &c. refuse hay, leaves, moss, rotten wood, &c. All these substances, whenever they can be obtained, should be collected together in a *compost*, (See *Hog sty*, Oct. & *Barn-yard*, Nov.) which is one of the most essential requisites to good husbandry.

Now cut close to the ground, the bushes which are growing beside your fences, and other parts of your farm.—The sap is now up, and they will be much more likely to die. Secure your spring grain, & plough in the stubble, that it may rot before next year. Break up weak lands which you intend to till next year. Be sparing in the use of unripe fruit, if you would not have a fever; be temperate also in the use of food, & do not over heat yourself. Collect for compost, weeds and all kinds of vegetables, which are useful for nothing else, and have now come to maturity. Clear out ditches, mud holes, &c. for the same purpose. The income of fifty acres of land, well cultivated, is greater than of five hundred, under the management of the slothful, negligent husbandman.

An Infidel confounded. A gentleman who lately visited the Mis. Stations among the Indians, relates the following facts. In April, 1822, Catharine Brown spent a few days at H—, Alabama, in the family of a pious physician. One morning, the Dr. his lady and Catharine walked into one of the stores to make some purchases. The merchant was an infidel, & vehemently opposed to the efforts made to civilize the Indians. When Catharine and the lady stepped out, as the Dr. was waiting to receive change for a bill, said the merchant, 'What young lady is that with your wife?' 'A Cherokee,' replied the Dr. 'converted to the Christian religion!' The merchant became much agitated, and gave back the Dr. all his money, with considerable be-
Full Moon, 8th day, 6h. 18m. morn. | Last Q. 16th day, 1h. 56m. morn.

D. M.	D. M.	☽ rises	☽ sets	Days' l'ngth	⊕ fa	⊕'s de. N	▷ A.	▷ris. sets	Moon south.	Moon's place.	7*s rise
1	We	5 32	6 28	12 56	0	8 14	8 11	48	7 9	22	9 26
2	Th	5 33	6 27	12 54	1	7 52	9	morn.	8 0	knees	9 22
3	Fr	5 34	6 26	12 52	1	7 30	10 0	47	8 49	17	9 19
4	Sa	5 36	6 24	12 48	1	7 8	11 1	47	9 35	28	9 15
5	*C	5 37	6 23	12 46	2	6 45	12 2	43	10 18	legs	9 11
6	Mo	5 38	6 22	12 44	2	6 23	13 3	48	11 0	22	9 8
7	Tu	5 39	6 21	12 42	2	6 1	14 4	47	11 42	feet	9 5
8	We	5 41	6 19	12 38	3	5 38	15	▷ris.	morn.	16	9 2
9	Th	5 42	6 18	12 36	3	5 15	16 6	32	0 23	28	8 58
10	Fr	5 43	6 17	12 34	3	4 53	17 6	59	1 5	head	8 54
11	Sa	5 45	6 15	12 30	4	4 30	18 7	26	1 48	22	8 51
12	C	5 46	6 14	12 28	4	4 7	19 7	58	2 34	neck	8 47
13	Mo	5 47	6 13	12 26	4	3 44	20 8	36	3 21	17	8 44
14	Tu	5 49	6 11	12 22	5	3 21	21 9	20	4 13	arms	8 40
15	We	5 50	6 10	12 20	5	2 58	22 10	14	5 8	13	8 36
16	Th	5 51	6 9	12 18	5	2 35	23 11	16	6 5	26	8 33
17	Fr	5 53	6 7	12 14	6	2 11	24 7	morn.	3 3	breast	8 29
18	Sa	5 54	6 6	12 12	6	1 48	25 0	26	8 1	24	8 26
19	C	5 55	6 5	12 10	6	1 25	26 1	41	8 58	heart	8 22
20	Mo	5 57	6 3	12 6	7	1 1	27 2	58	9 53	23	8 18
21	Tu	5 58	6 2	12 4	7	0 38	28 4	14	10 47	bowels	8 15
22	We	5 59	6 1	12 2	7	N 15	6	▷sets	11 40	23	8 11
23	Th	6 1	5 59	11 58	8	S. 9	1 6	10 ev.	34	reins	8 8
24	Fr	6 2	5 58	11 56	8	0 32	2 6	44	1 29	23	8 4
25	Sa	6 3	5 57	11 54	8	0 56	3 7	23	2 25	secrets	8 0
26	C	6 5	5 55	11 50	9	1 19	4 8	7	3 21	22	7 57
27	Mo	6 5	5 54	11 48	9	1 43	5 8	56	4 16	thighs	7 53
28	Tu	6 7	5 53	11 46	9	2 6	6 9	51	5 11	18	7 50
29	We	6 9	5 51	11 42	10	2 29	7 10	49	6 4	knees	7 46
30	Th	6 10	5 50	11 40	10	2 53	8 11	49	6 54	13	7 42

sides. 'Why, sir,' said the Dr. 'you hardly know what you are doing!' 'I know that,' replied the merchant, 'and—and I don't believe, after all, a word you say!'

From Dr. Griffin's Address at his Inauguration to the Presidency of Williams College. In approaching this seat of learning, I find associations awakened in my mind of no ordinary interest. It is the spot where *Saml. J. Mills & Gorden Hall* prayed, & where they and their associates laid the foundation and plan of American Missions. Yes, this is the honoured spot where was conceived the embryo of those mighty projects of benevolence, which have moved two continents, and diffused an animation and joy throughout the whole church of Christ.

New Moon, 22d day, 5h. 26m. even. | First Quar. 9th day, 6h. 11m. even.

D.	Remarkable Days,	Farmer's Calendar.
M.	Important Notices, &c.	
1	Com. Providence College	
2	London burnt 1666, O. S.	
3	<i>Clear weather</i>	
4	8 sets 9h. evening	
C	12th Sund. after Trinity	
6	Apogee [formed, 1787]	
7	Gr. Elon. ♀ Fed. Con.	
8	Nat. of B V. Mary. com.	
9	[Yale College	
10	2 ¹ / ₂ rises 2h. 4. morning	
11	<i>Rain</i>	
C	13th Sunday after Trinity	
13		
14	Moscow burnt, 1812	
15	<i>Cloudy</i>	
16	h south 4h. 50. m. morn.	
17	Lambert	
18	[h stationary	
C	14th Sund. after Trinity	
20	♀ stationary ♂ stationary	
21	St. Matthew C perigee	
22	○ enters =	
23		
24	<i>Clear and cool</i>	
25	♀ sets 6h. 39m. evening	
C	15th Sund. after Trin. St.	
27	[Cyprian	
28	[ton College	
29	St. Michael com. Prince-	
30	St Jerome. Whitef. d. 1770	

A farmer in C-, having been persuaded by his only son to give him a deed of his property, soon found himself neglected, & was at length removed from the common table, to take his morsel alone in the chimney corner. A little grandson of the old gentleman one day saw his father hollowing a piece of wood, & asked him what he was doing. 'I am making a trough,' he replied, 'for your grandfather to eat out of.' 'And, papa,' said the child, 'when you are as old as grandpapa, shall I have to make a trough for *you* to eat out of?' The instrument he was using, fell from his hand—the old man's forgiveness was asked, and he was restored to the standing to which his age & worth entitled him.

Last Quar. 15th day, 11h. 4m. morn. [Full Moon, 7th day, 1oh. 35m. eve.

D.	D.	☽	☾	Days' sa	☽'s	D	Dris.	Moon	Moon's	7*s.
M.	w.	rises	sets	Length	de.	S.	Eset.	south.	place.	south.
1	Fr	6 11	5 49	11 38	10 3	16 9	morn.	7 41	25	morn.
2	Sa	6 13	5 47	11 34	11 3	39 10	0 49	8 26	legs	3 5
3	C	6 14	5 46	11 32	11 4	3 11	1 49	9 8	19	3 1
4	Mo	6 15	5 45	11 30	11 4	26 12	2 49	9 49	feet	2 58
5	Tu	6 17	5 43	11 26	12 4	49 13	3 48	10 30	13	2 54
6	We	6 18	5 42	11 24	12 5	12 14	4 47	11 12	25	2 50
7	Th	6 19	5 41	11 22	12 5	35 15	Dris.	11 55	head	2 47
8	Fr	6 21	5 39	11 18	13 5	58 16	5 38	morn.	19	2 43
9	Sa	6 22	5 38	11 16	13 6	21 17	6 10	0 40	neck	2 39
10	C	6 23	5 37	11 14	13 6	44 18	6 46	1 28	14	2 36
11	Mo	6 24	5 36	11 12	13 7	6 16	7 28	2 19	27	2 32
12	Tu	6 26	5 34	11 8	14 7	29 20	8 19	3 13	arms	2 28
13	We	6 27	5 33	11 6	14 7	52 21	9 18	4 9	'23	2 25
14	Th	6 28	5 32	11 4	14 8	14 22	10 24	5 5	breast	2 21
15	Fr	6 30	5 30	11 0	14 8	36 23	11 35	6 1	20	2 17
16	Sa	6 31	5 29	10 58	14 8	58 24	morn.	6 56	heart	2 13
17	C	6 32	5 28	10 56	14 9	21 25	0 48	7 50	18	2 10
18	Mo	6 34	5 26	10 54	15 9	42 26	2 2	8 43	bowels	2 6
19	Tu	6 35	5 25	10 50	15 10	4 27	3 15	9 35	17	2 2
20	We	6 36	5 24	10 48	15 10	26 28	4 30	10 27	reins	1 58
21	Th	6 37	5 23	10 46	15 10	47 29	5 46	11 20	17	1 55
22	Fr	6 39	5 21	10 42	15 11	9 6	D sets	ev. 15	secrets	1 51
23	Sa	6 40	5 20	10 40	15 11	30 1	6 3	1 11	16	1 47
24	C	6 41	5 19	10 38	16 11	51 2	6 50	2 9	thighs	1 43
25	Mo	6 43	5 17	10 34	16 12	11 3	7 45	3 5	13	1 39
26	Tu	6 44	5 16	10 32	16 12	32 4	8 43	4 0	26	1 36
27	We	6 45	5 15	10 30	16 12	53 5	9 43	4 51	knees	1 32
28	Th	6 46	5 14	10 28	16 13	13 13	10 43	5 40	21	1 28
29	Fr	6 48	5 12	10 24	16 13	3 7	11 44	6 26	legs	1 24
30	Sa	6 49	5 11	10 22	16 13	52 8	morn.	7 9	15	1 20
31	C	6 50	5 10	10 16	14 12	9 0	44	7 50	27	1 16

Extracts. Piety communicates a divine lustre to the female mind-beauty and wit, like the flower of the field, may flourish for a season, but age will nip the bloom of beauty; sickness & sorrow will stop the current of wit and humour; and in that gloomy time which is appointed for all, piety will support the drooping soul like a refreshing dew upon the parched earth.

Simplicity never appears more lovely than when it sheds its soft lustre on the female sex. She will probably make you most happy, who, reared in seclusion, is the genuine child of simplicity, and whose spotless mind has never received an unfavourable impression from the follies of a fashionable world

New Moon, 22d day, 2h.42m.morn. | First Quar. 29th day, 0h.41m. even.

D.	Remarkable Days, Important Notices, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Remigius	<i>Hog-stye.</i> This building should contain one apartment in which the swine shall be perfectly dry, and well provided with straw for their bed. Another part of it should be open, and without a wooden floor; for swine will not well bear to be wholly secluded from the weather. Besides, this open part may be extended, so as to afford a fine place for making manure. It should be lowest in the middle, and no water should ever run from it. With a proper care, many loads of valuable manure will be made every year, where these animals are kept. The trough should be made fast at the upper side; and if the edges are covered with iron it will be well. There should be stakes before it, so thick that only one swine can get his head between any two of them. The keeping of swine is very profitable to the farmer. Indian corn is the best food for them, but it should be ground or boiled till it is soft. Like human creatures, however, they require some variety in their food. Boiled potatoes may be given them with much advantage.
2	Inf. ♂ ☽ ♀	
C	6th Sunday after Trinity	
4	Apogee	
5	□ ☽ ☰ Brainerd d. 1747	
6	Flying clouds	
7	♀ sets 6h. 29m. evening	
8		
9	St. Denys	
C	17th Sunday after Trinity	
11	♀ stationary	
12	Cool winds	
13	½ south 3h. 11m. morning	
14	¼ rises 0h. 29m. morning	
15	Rain	
16	Henry Martin died, 1812	
C	18th Sun. af. Trin. Burg'ne	
18	St. Luke [sur. 1777]	
19	Gr. elong. ♀	
20	Perig. Cornwallis sur.	
21	[rendered, 1781]	
22	[1492]	
23	Open. ☽ Am. dis. by Colum.	
C	19th Sun. aft. Trin.	
25	Crispin	
26	6 ♂ ♀	
27	[fred the gr. d. 900]	
28	St. Simon & St. Jude. A1.	
29	♂ sets 7h. 56m. evening	
30	Moderate	
C	20th Sun. aft. Trin. ♂ apo.	

Sad in the North winds the trees are now bending,
 And their foliage is swept far away on the gale;
 The chill gloom of Autumn around us descending,
 And the last blooming flow'rets look pale and more pale.

See the glittering landscape, how far it is waning,
 How chang'd is the splendour of its rich emerald hue;
 While the few wither'd leaves on the poplar remaining,
 Seem to sigh in the blast—Lovely Summer adieu!

Adieu, lovely Summer, forever adieu,
 Yet thou wilt return, gay and bright as before,
 In thy bosom strew'd mantle unsurl'd with the dew;
 But she who once lov'd thee must hail thee no more.

Full M. 6th day, 2h. 21m. even.											Last Qu. 13th day, 6h. 57m. morn.			
D.	D.	⊕ rises	⊕ sets	Days length	⊕ fa	⊕ de.	S.	⊕ 2	Dris.	Moon sets.	Moon south.	place.	7* south.	
M.	w.													
1	Mo	6	51	5	9	10	18	16	14	31	10	1	43	8 31
2	Tu	6	52	5	8	10	16	15	14	50	1	2	42	9 12
3	We	6	54	5	6	10	12	10	15	9	12	3	41	9 55
4	Th	6	55	5	5	10	10	16	15	28	17	4	41	10 39
5	Fr	6	56	5	4	10	8	16	15	46	14	5	43	11 21
6	Sa	6	57	5	3	10	6	16	16	4	15	Dris.	morn	neck
7	C	6	58	5	2	10	4	16	16	22	16	5	30	0 1
8	Mo	6	59	5	1	10	2	16	16	40	17	6	18	1 10
9	Tu	7	0	5	0	10	0	1	16	57	18	7	15	2 6
10	We	7	1	4	59	9	58	10	17	14	19	8	20	3 3
11	Th	7	3	4	57	9	54	10	17	31	20	9	27	3 51
12	Fr	7	4	4	56	9	52	10	17	47	21	10	38	4 54
13	Sa	7	5	4	55	9	50	10	18	32	21	11	50	5 46
14	C	7	6	4	54	9	48	15	18	19	23	morn.	6 37	29
15	Mo	7	7	4	53	9	46	15	18	34	24	1	3	7 28
16	Tu	7	8	4	52	9	44	15	18	49	25	2	14	8 17
17	We	7	9	4	51	9	42	15	19	4	26	3	25	9 3
18	Th	7	10	4	50	9	40	15	19	18	27	4	38	10 0
19	Fr	7	11	4	49	9	38	14	19	33	28	5	51	10 55
20	Sa	7	12	4	48	9	36	14	19	46	6	Dris.	11 51	24
21	C	7	12	4	48	9	36	14	20	0	1	5	27	ev. 48
22	Mo	7	13	4	47	9	34	14	20	13	2	6	25	1 44
23	Tu	7	14	4	46	9	32	13	20	25	3	7	26	2 37
24	We	7	15	4	45	9	30	13	20	37	4	8	27	3 28
25	Th	7	16	4	44	9	28	13	20	49	5	9	28	4 15
26	Fr	7	17	4	43	9	26	12	21	1	6	10	28	4 59
27	Sa	7	17	4	43	9	26	12	21	12	7	11	27	5 41
28	C	7	18	4	42	9	24	12	21	23	8	morn	6 22	feet
29	Mo	7	19	4	41	9	22	11	21	33	9	0	25	7 2
30	Tu	7	20	4	40	9	20	11	21	43	10	1	23	7 43

Whitfield—preaching before the seamen at N. York, he had the following bold apostrophe in his sermon: 'Well, my boys, we have a clear sky, & are making fine headway over a smooth sea, before a light breeze, & we shall soon lose sight of land. But what means this sudden lowering of the heavens, & that dark cloud arising from beneath the western horizon? Hark! Don't you hear distant thunder? Don't you see those flashes of lightning? There is a storm gathering! Every man to his duty! How the waves rise and dash against the ship! The air is dark! The tempest rages! Our masts are gone! The ship is on her beam ends! What next?' The unsuspecting tars, reminded of former perils on the deep, as if struck by the power of magic, arose with united voices, & exclaimed, *Take to the long-boat.*—P. Anec

New Moon, 20th day, 2h. 40m. eve. | First Quar. 28th day, 9h. 34m. mor

D.	Remarkable Days,	Farmer's Calendar.
M.	Important Notices, &c.	
1	All Saints	
2	All Souls	
3	Heavy rains	
4	□ ⊖ 24	
5	Powder Plot, 1605	
6	Cold and cloudy	
C	21st Sunday after Trinity	
8	½ south 1h. 25m. morning	
9		
10	♀ set 6h. 24m. evening	
11	St. Martin	
12	Chilling winds	
13	♂ sets 7h. 47m. evening	
C	22d Sunday after Trinity	
15	Dr. Witherspoon died,	
16	○ perigee [1794]	
17	½ south 0h. 44m. morning	
18	Great Earthquake, 1755	
19	Snow or rain	
20	♂ ♀ Ⅳ [Sup. ♂ ⊖ ♀]	
C	23d Sunday after Trinity	
22	Cecilia enters ♀	
23	St. Clement ♂ ○ ♀	
24	Clear and cold	
25	♀ rises 9h. 55m. evening	
26	♂ ○ ½	
27	N. W. winds	
C	Advent Sunday ○ apogee	
29	♀ stationary [died, 1812]	
31	St. Andrew. Mrs. Newell	
		Secure your cellars from frost. Fasten loose clapboards, shingles, &c. Secure a good schoolmaster, a man of learning and good moral principles.—Better give twenty dollars for a good man, than have a poor one for nothing. Supply your children with books, &c.

Divine Providence. There is a practical infidelity abroad, which derides the idea of a divine Providence: whatever calamity may happen, 'forth comes the philosopher,' and descants learnedly on the causes which have produced it; & he is satisfied with the most absurd conclusions, if he can succeed in excluding the all sustaining & controlling Sovereign of the Universe from any agency in the event.—Many who find the day too long, think life too short: but as short as life is, some find it long enough to outlive their characters, their constitutions, & their estates.—If men hated sin in themselves as much as they ought, *humility* would be a very easy and common thing.

Full M. 6th day, 5h 4m. morn. | Last Qu. 13th day, 2h. 23m. morn.

D. M.	D. W.	☽ rises	☽ sets	Days' l ⁿ gth	fa	☽'s de. S.	☽'s A.	Dris. Esets	Moon south.	Moon's place.	7* s south.
1	We	7 20	4 40	9 20	11	21 52	11	2 21	8 26	head	11 5
2	Th	7 21	4 39	9 18	10	22 1	12	3 23	9 11	23	11 0
3	Fr	7 22	4 38	9 16	10	22 10	13	4 25	10 0	neck	10 56
4	Sa	7 22	4 38	9 16	9	22 18	14	5 30	10 52	19	10 52
5	C	7 23	4 37	9 14	9	22 26	15	6 34	11 48	arms	10 47
6	Mo	7 23	4 37	9 14	9	22 33	16	Dris. morn.	15	10 43	
7	Tu	7 24	4 36	9 12	8	22 40	17	5 59	0 45	29	10 38
8	We	7 24	4 36	9 12	8	22 46	18	7 9	1 43	breast	10 34
9	Th	7 25	4 35	9 10	7	22 52	19	8 20	2 39	27	10 30
10	Fr	7 25	4 35	9 10	7	22 58	20	9 33	3 34	heart	10 25
11	Sa	7 25	4 35	9 10	6	23 3	21	10 44	4 26	25	10 21
12	C	7 26	4 34	9	8	6 23	7 22	11 55	5 16	bowels	10 16
13	Mo	7 26	4 34	9	8	5 23	11 23	morn.	6 5	24	10 12
14	Tu	7 26	4 34	9	8	5 23	15 24	1 5	6 54	reins	10 8
15	We	7 26	4 34	9	8	4 23	18 25	2 15	7 44	22	10 3
16	Th	7 27	4 33	9	6	4 23	21 26	3 26	8 36	secrets	9 59
17	Fr	7 27	4 33	9	6	3 23	23 27	4 35	9 30	20	9 54
18	Sa	7 27	4 33	9	6	3 23	25 28	5 41	10 25	thighs	9 50
19	C	7 27	4 33	9	6	2 23	26 29	6 40	11 20	16	9 45
20	Mo	7 27	4 33	9	6	2 23	27 6	D set. ev.	15	29	9 41
21	Tu	7 27	4 33	9	6	1 23	28 1	6	1 1	knees	9 37
22	We	7 27	4 33	9	6	1 23	28 2	7	2 1	55	25
23	Th	7 27	4 33	9	6	0 23	27 3	8	2 2	41	legs
24	Fr	7 27	4 33	9	6	st. 23	26 4	9	2 3	23	19
25	Sa	7 27	4 33	9	6	1 23	25 5	10	1 4	5	feet
26	C	7 27	4 33	9	6	1 23	23 6	10 59	4 45	43	9 14
27	Mo	7 27	4 33	9	6	2 23	20 7	11 57	5 25	25	9 10
28	Tu	7 26	4 34	9	8	2 23	17 8	morn	6 6	head	9 5
29	We	7 26	4 34	9	8	3 23	14 9	0 55	6 49	19	9 1
30	Th	7 26	4 34	9	8	3 23	10 10	1 55	7 30	neck	8 57
31	Fr	7 26	4 34	9	8	4 23	6 11	2 57	8 24	14	8 53

Reader, another year is gone, & you are one year nearer eternity. God has said of you, 'Let it alone this year also'---and he now comes seeking the fruits of righteousness. Perhaps, for many years he has been saying this of you, & has been coming & finding no fruit, no fear of God, no love to him or his cause. He will at length come for the last time, & it may be that his coming is close at hand. It is the humble prayer of the Editor, that God may never say of you, 'Cut it down, why cumbereth it the ground?' and that by repentance and faith in Jesus Christ, you may be accepted in the day of his appearing.

Farewell.

New Moon 20th day, 5h. 20m. mor. | First Quar. 28th day, 6h. 57m. mor.

D. Remarkable Days,
M. Important Notices, &c.

1 ♀ sets 6h. 45m. evening
2 Freezing weather
3 6 ♀ ☽
4 Clear
C 2d Sunday in Advent
6 Nicholas
7 3 sets 7h. 35m. evening
8 Conception of B.V. Mary
9 Hard frosts
10
11 Perigee
C 3d Sunday in Advent
13 Snow or sleet
14 Washington d. 1799 E. 68
15 2 south 3h. 33m. morning
16 Rain
17 2 south 10h. 21m. even.
18
C 4th Sunday in Advent
20 ♂ eclipsed, invisible
21 St. Thomas. ♂ en. 13 Bom.
22 [bay Mis. estab. 1813
23 ♀ sets 7h. 23m. evening
24 6 3 ♀
25 Christmas Day
C 1st Sun. after Christm. St.
27 St. John [Stephen D apo
28 Innocents
29 Rain or snow
30
31 Silvester. Gr. Elongation

Farmer's Calendar.

Carefully lay up tools that have been used in the fall work. Post up your books, & prepare to settle all accounts the first of January. Many farmers are very negligent in keeping their accounts. Hence they do not know how much property they really possess; their expenditures are suffered to exceed their income; and if they are suddenly removed from life, their property is left in confusion, their estates vanish under the hand of the executor; & their children, who have perhaps been trained up delicately, are left poor and dependent.

Furnish your children with interesting books, to read these long evenings. Many of the publications of the Tract Society are of this kind. You have what I advise; follow it so far as your conscience approves of. All that remains is

The Farewell. 'Let us cease to look abroad for sources of sudden wealth--let each of us attend to his farm understandingly--let him know his own plan and pursue it steadily--let him do his work well and in season--see that all is in order and fit for what it is designed--contribute cheerfully to objects of usefulness, &c. regarding with anxious care the interests of his church and schools--let him discountenance vice, and promote piety around him, by his own example--let him, in short, strive earnestly to discharge his duty to himself, his neighbour, & his God, & he cannot fail of success; but with an approving conscience, & the smiles of Heaven, he will secure to himself the rank of an honest, intelligent and independent American Farmer.'

Explanation of the Calendar Pages.

Page first of each month. Column 6, shows the Equation of time to the nearest minute: *Os.* signifies Sun slow of clock: *Ofa.* Sun fast of clock: Column 7, shews the Sun's declination in degrees and minutes for apparent noon at Greenwich, or 6 hours 40 min. in the morning at Pittsburgh: *DA.* Signifies Moon's age: Column 12, shews the rising, setting, or southing of 7*^s, except that when they are near the Sun, the setting of the star Regulus is inserted: to find this star, suppose a straight line be drawn from the *North Star* through the nearest star in the *Dipper*, (so called) and continued on about twice as much farther, and your eye will immediately rest on *Regulus*, which is distinguished by its brightness,

Table of Solar System.

Names.	Mean diameter in Eng. miles.	Mean distances from the Sun.	Time of Rotation round their Axis.	Time of Revolutions round the Sun.
The Sun.	883,246		25d. 14h. 8m. 0s.	D. H. M. S.
Mercury	3,224	37,000,000	14 24 5 28	87 23 15 43
Venus	7,697	68,000,000	0 23 20 54	224 16 49 10
The Earth.	7,912	95,000,000	1 0 0 0	365 6 9 12
The Moon	2,180	95,000,000	29 17 44 3	
Mars	4,189	144,000,000	0 24 39 22	686 23 30 35
Vesta	328	225,000,000		
Juno	1,425	252,000,000		
Ceres	160	263,000,000		1703 16 48 0
Pallas	110	265,000,000		
Jupiter	89,170	490,000,000	0 9 55 37	4332 14 27 10
Saturn	79,042	900,000,000	0 10 16 2	10759 1 51 11
Herschel	35,112	1,800,000,000		30737 18 0 0

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON.

Abstract of a paper of Dr. Olbers, a distinguished Astronomer at Bremen in Germany, inserted in the "Annals de Chimie et de Physique. Fevrier, 1822."* [The English translation of the article entire, may be found in the New England Farmer, Boston, August 9, 1823.]

The moon enlightens our nights, draws the earth a little from its elliptic orbit, occasions a small oscillation in the earth's axis, produces the tides of the sea, and a similar but less motion in the atmosphere. Besides these demonstrable effects, many have believed, from time immemorial, that the moon exercises a considerable influence upon the health of mankind, upon animals, upon vegetation, and upon chemical products. Experience only can throw light upon this subject, and long and well conducted experiments have been made. As to the influence of the moon upon the *weather*, the result deduced from one series of meteorological observations, is always contradicted by another series. We cite, for example, Howard, who, after careful observation, believed he had discovered, that the barometer was usually lowest (that is, the air was more dense) at the time of the *new moon*. Cotte, on the contrary, to

* *This is the philosopher who discovered the planet Pallas in 1802, and the planet Vesta in 1807.*

whom meteorology is so much indebted, and who commenced in order to confirm the remarks of Howard, found, by twenty years observation, that the barometer was lowest at the time of *full moon*. Lalande and Lamarke also, have drawn the most opposite results from their observations respecting the influence of the moon in her passage by the plane of the equator. But what is decisive on the subject is, that in the equatorial regions, where the influence of the moon ought to be greatest, not a trace of it is to be found, but the heat, rain, winds, &c. all depend on the distance of the sun from the zenith of the place. Foul weather and fair often prevail in different places, at the same time, and consequently under the same phase [appearance] of the moon. M. Bode, for example, collected the remarks made during the time of an eclipse of the sun, Nov. 18, 1816, from which it appears that a great diversity of weather, without any regard to order, prevailed on that day, through a great part of Europe. Professor Brandes compared, with great labour, the variation of the weather over a great part of the earth's surface in the year 1783, and found no relation between it and the phases of the moon. Some suppose that the full moon when rising, dissipates the clouds; but clouds usually disappear in a tranquil evening.—Some who live near the sea coast, believe that the changes of the weather, and the force and direction of the wind and clouds, depend on the tides. We may here observe, that the tides of the ocean and those of the atmosphere do not happen at the same time. The air being easily moved, and hindered by no obstacle, instantly obeys the attractive force of the moon; but high water in the open sea, does not take place, till three hours afterwards; and on coasts and in bays, it happens still later. The astronomer Horsey, at Oxford, Eng. could perceive no relation between the weather and the tides, or moon; and Toaldo, from the observations made during fifty years at Poleni in Italy, where the climate is very mild, while he thought that he *could distinguish* the influence of the moon upon the weather, was convinced that it was *extremely small*. A series of experiments for many years has convinced me, that in our climate, where the weather is subject to more considerable and numerous variations, the rules of Toaldo are entirely wrong. For example, on the 7th of Dec. 1813, the full moon coincided with the perigee, and two days after the moon had its greatest northern declination, so that, from the principles of Toaldo, the influence of the moon ought to have been the greatest possible; but notwithstanding all this, there was not any sensible change in the weather. I believe, then, that I have *demonstrated*, that the influence of the moon upon the weather is so small, that it is *totally lost* amid the great variety of other forces and causes which change the state of our atmosphere.

And if the influence of the moon is so insensible on the weather, we are entitled very much to suspect its pretended influence, either upon *men, animals, or plants*. In fact, it is *all of it* due to illusion and prejudice. Observation shows, that the notion that men weigh one or two pounds more at the beginning of the month; and that lobsters, oysters, &c. are fatter when the moon is on the increase, is entirely without foundation. We may place great confidence in the very careful experiments made by the celebrated agriculturalists Ladquinterie, Nardmann, Reichard, and Hartenfels; and by the great naturalists, Buffon and Reanmur; who proved distinctly, that *the increase or decrease of the moon had no influence either upon the germination of seeds, or upon the rapidity of their growth, or upon their quality*.

Some of the inhabitants of South America and of the East Indies have a dread of *moonlight*, as though it produced effects different from other light. But the pretended pernicious effects, said to be produced, are to

be attributed rather to the dampness of the air, and the coldness of the night, than to the influence of the moon. And Bonitus observed, that the two terrible diseases so frequent in the East Indies, namely, the cholera morbus and dysentery, sometimes attributed to moonlight, occurred most frequently during the rainy months of summer. I can positively assert, that I have carefully inquired into the influence of the moon upon the sick, during the long time that I have practised medicine, and that I never perceived any relation between the moon and my patients; and modern physicians have come to a similar result. It is in respect to the influence of the moon, as in many cases of reverie, we see it only when we believe it.

Facts concerning the Population of the United States.

Whole population in 1790, 3,929,326; in 1800, 5,305,666; in 1810, 7,263,926; in 1820, 9,637,734. The rate of increase between 1810 and 1820 has been 32.9 per cent. At this rate the population will double in about 25 years. In 1790, the states west of the Allegheny mountains contained scarcely 100,000 inhabitants; in 1820 they contained about 2,000,000. Taking the whole United States together, the whites increase faster than the blacks. In the Southern States, the blacks increase much faster than the whites. In the whole United States, there are 97 females to 100 males. The average of all our cities gives 109 females to 100 males. In five of the newly settled States, taken collectively, there are, among the children under 10 years of age, 92 girls to 100 boys. In our six large cities 100 girls to 100 boys. In five of the old States, 97 girls to 100 boys. In these cities, the proportion of children under ten years of age, is to that of the whole United States, as twenty-eight to thirty-three.—Morse.

——*—*

SYSTEM OF BENEVOLENCE.

“ Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature.”

This command was given by Christ to his followers eighteen hundred years ago; and they have, from age to age, acknowledged it to be binding. They have seen that the Gospel, wherever it has been enjoyed, has been productive of innumerable blessings; and that where it has not been enjoyed, men have been ignorant, degraded, and wretched. They have, in every age, been praying that the Gospel may be preached to every creature; but their efforts to spread the Gospel have been comparatively few and inefficient. In the good providence of God, however, and by the agency of his Spirit, the followers of Christ are beginning to feel, in a much higher degree than at any time since the days of the apostles and early christians, that it is a *duty* and a *privilege*, not only to *pray*, but to *act*.

The following is a brief outline of the systematic efforts now made to spread the Gospel.

BIBLE SOCIETIES.

Instituted.

Instit.

British & For. Bible Soc.	1804	Saxon Nat. Bib. Soc.	1814
Swedish Nat. Bible Soc.	1809	American Nat. B. Soc.	1816
Finnish Bible Society	1812	Polish Nat. Bible Soc.	1816
Russian Nat. Bible Soc.	1813	Netherlands Nat. B. S.	1816
Geneva Bible Society	1814	Norwegian B Society	1816
Hanover Nat. Bible Soc.	1814	Paris Bible Society	1818
Prussian Nat. Bible Soc.	1814	Gottengen Bible Soc.	1818
Danish Nat. Bible Soc.	1814	Cape Good Hope B.S.	1820
and about two thousand others in various parts of the world.			

The *British and Foreign Bible Society* is the PARENT Institution. Its annual receipts are 460,000 dollars; it has 729 auxiliaries; it has aided in printing or translating parts of the Bible in *one hundred and forty languages or dialects* and has issued more than 3,500,000 Bibles and Testaments. The *American Bible Society* has 360 auxiliaries; its receipts for 1823 were 45,131 dollars; and the Bibles and Testaments issued in 7 years, are 248,623. The *Russian Bible Society* has printed or translated parts of the Bible in 28 languages and dialects.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETIES

	Instit.	An. Rec.	Whole No. prln t.
London Religious Tract Society	1799	41,161	51,000,000
Swedish Religious Tract Society	1808		1,500,000
Bap. Evang. Tract Soc. Boston	1811		400,000
New York Religious Tract Soc.	1812	2,149	1,307,244
Prayer-book & Homily Soc. (Eng.)	1812	9,141	
Church of England Tract Society	1813	2,828	1,500,000
American Tract Society	1814	4,274	3,400,000
Liverpool Religious Tract Society	1814	1,800	2,509,762
Baltimore Religious Tract Society	1815	459	200,000

There are numerous other Religious Tract Societies in Europe and the United States, and some in Asia and Africa. The *London Society* is the PARENT Institution. It has nearly 200 important Auxiliaries; it has printed Tracts in four distinct series, one for General use, one for Sabbath Schools, one to be sold by Pedlers, and one on Broad Sheets, comprising in all more than 400 numbers; and it has aided in printing Tracts in 36 languages. The *American Tract Society* is the second in magnitude; its series contains 167 numbers; and it has established nearly 100 Depositories, or Tract Stores, in the principal towns of the United States, where the Tracts may be obtained at the rate of *ten pages for a cent*.

FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

Names.	Country.	Instit.	An. Rec.
Society for propagat. the Gospel,	England	1647	86,727
Society for promot. Christ. Knowl.	England	1701	238,798
Moravian Missionary Society,		1732	32,000
Wesleyan Missionary Society,	England	1786	119,481
Baptist Missionary Society,	England	1792	58,666
London Missionary Society,	England	1795	130,834
Church Missionary Society,	England	1800	146,558
London Jews Society,	England	1809	47,510
American Board for For. Missions,	U. States	1810	61,238
Baptist Board for For. Missions,	do.	1814	22,000
Boston Female Jews Society,	do.	1816	8,316
United Foreign Missionary Society,	do.	1817	12,409
American Meliora. Soc. for the Jews,	do.	1819	5,837

These and other Foreign Missionary Societies now maintain about *five hundred* missionaries in Heathen lands, at more than *two hundred* stations. There are about 200 in Asia, 70 in Africa, 100 in the West Indies and Guiana, 30 in the Island of the Pacific, and 100 in North America. The *American Board* now support on Missionary ground, in all, 125 labourers; 28 of whom are ordained ministers. In Nov. 1822, they

sent a reinforcement of 18 to the Sandwich Islands, and of 4 in December, to Western Asia. This Board and the United Foreign Missionary Society, maintain more than 100 in our Western wilderness at 13 stations. By these Benevolent Institutions great numbers of Heathen children are taught the religion of Christ, of whom many give evidence that they have been born again; and some of them have themselves become religious teachers.

DOMESTIC MIS. SOCIETIES IN UNITED STATES.

Names	Instit.	An. Rec.
Connecticut Missionary Society	1799	6,270
Massachusetts Missionary Society	1799	1,496
New Hampshire Missionary Society	1801	1,851
Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society	1802	2,000
Charleston, S. C. Congregational Mis. Society	1802	
Western Missionary Society	1804	
Maine Missionary Society	1807	2,000
Western District Female Missionary Society	1816	1,501
Vermont Juvenile Missionary Society	1818	
N. Y. United Domestic Missionary Society	1818	

EDUCATION SOCIETIES.

Instit.	Instit.
Maine Soc. for Theo. Ed. 1811	N. York Bap. Edu. Soc. 1818
Mass. Bap. Edu. Society 1814	Philadelphia Edu. Soc. 1818
Connecticut Edu. Society 1814	Young men's Aux. Bost. 1819
American Educa. Society 1815	Maine Bap. Edu. Soc. 1819
Western Educa. Society 1817	Union Edu. Society 1820
Presbyterian Ed. Society 1818	N. Carolina Ed. Soc. 1822

There are many other Societies whose object is the training up of indigent, pious, and promising young men for the ministry. The *American Edu. Society* is the largest in the world. Its receipts for 1822 were 19,500 dollars. It has already assisted 414 Beneficiaries, several of whom are now faithful and successful ministers of the Gospel.

SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETIES.

No. Scholars.	No. Schol.
Sund. sch. Union, Eng. 537,085	Sund. sch. Union, N. Y. 8,000
Sab. sch. Union, Scotl. 71,300	Bost. Soc. for Inst. Poor 1,000
Sund. sch. Union, Irel. 173,384	Pittsburgh Sabbath sch.
Sund. sch. Union Phila. 37,200	Union 2,000

Sabbath Schools are now established very extensively in the cities and villages of Great Britain and the United States, and they are found in various other parts of the world. In Huahine, one of the South Sea Islands, is a Sabbath School of 180 boys and 110 girls, taught by 13 native teachers.

COMMON SCHOOL SOCIETIES.

	Instit.	Income.	No. Scho.
British and Foreign School Society	1806	7,111	
Hibernian Society	1806	23,842	53,233
National Education Society England	1812	10,764	
Society for Education of Poor in Ireland	1814		40,000
Netherlands School Society			60,000
Society for Elementary Instruction Paris			170,000
Calcutta School Society	1820		4,200

INSTITUTIONS FOR AFRICANS.

	Instit.	Instit.
African Seminary Phila.	1782	African Col. Clapham, Eng.
New-York Free School	1786	College at Cape Henry
African Institution Eng.	1807	Java Benev. Institution 1817
Afr. Sch. Parsippany N. J.	1816	Amer. Colonization So. 1816

The object towards which the *American Colonization Society*, is directing all its efforts to the establishment of a colony of free blacks, from this country, on the coast of Africa. A large tract of country has been purchased, called *Liberia*. One hundred and ninety colonists have already been sent out, the Society hopes soon to send many others.

MISSIONARY SEMINARIES.

	Instit.	Stud.	Instit.	Stud.
Berlin Up. Saxony	1800		New South Wales	
Gosport, Engiand	1801	25	Malacca, India	1818 6
Basle, Switzerland	1815	31	Serampore, India	1819 45
SierraLeone	1815	18	Benares, India	1819 172
Cornwall, Conn.	1816	34	Barkel, Netherlands	16
Calcutta, India	1817		Hackney, England	

INSTITUTIONS FOR DEAF AND DUMB IN U. STATES.

	Instit.	No. Pup.	No. Pup.
Hartford, Conn.	1817	69	Philadelphia
New-York, City	1819	53	Palmyra, N. Y.

The following *Description of a Funeral* is given as a specimen of the attainments which one who is born deaf, may make, while enjoying the privileges of one of these Institutions. It was written by a young lady 16 years of age, who had been in the Asylum at Hartford 4 years and 10 months. The thoughts, language, orthography, and punctuation, are entirely her own.

"A funeral is always a solemn procession. A person is dying and lying on his bed. A clergyman talks to him on his feelings. He prays God to take up his soul to Heaven. He has finished praying and he goes away. A few minutes he expires with ease or difficulty. His family are affected with a great deal of sorrow for his death. Several friends put him on white clothes, and he is laid in red coffin which stands on a table. There are many persons who come to see the corpse. A few hours they are going to the meeting-house. The strong men carry the coffin on their shoulders in procession to the burying-ground. Before they go to it, they put the coffin into the church. The clergyman preaches to the people solemnly on the death, and then he prays to God to bless the sorrowful persons who lose their friend. A short time he has finished praying, and the persons are dismissed. They are going to see the corpse, before the coffin is carried by them to the grave-yard. At length a man fastens the coffin with several screws. It is covered with a black pail lying on a bier, and the persons arrive at the grave-yard. The men begin to inter it with a leather string into the grave. A few minutes the clergyman is talking to the persons, while the men take off their hats, and hold them, and at length they put them on their heads. They leave the grave-yard to go home, and the distressed persons continue to wear mourning clothes during one or two years."

The whole expenses at the Hertford Asylum are 150 dollars a year. None are received who are under 10, or over 30 years of age. The time of admitting pupils is the 4th Wednesday in May.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN UNITED STATES.

	Instit.	Stu.		Instit.	Stu.
Andover, Mass.	1807	140	Hamilton, N.Y. Bap.	1819	32
Brunswick, N. J.	1810	21	New York Episcop.	1820	22
Princeton, N. J.	1812	95	Auburn, New York	1821	21
Bangor, Maine	1815	27	Washingt'n D.C. bap.	1821	
Waterville, Me. bap.	1819	6	Theol. Sem. Tenn.	1821	

COLLEGES IN UNITED STATES.

	Stu.	Pious.		Stu.	Pio.
Bowdoin, Brunsw. Me.	120	20	Jefferson, Canons. Pa.	100	23
Waterville, Me.	21	11	Washington, Pa.		
Dartmouth, Han. N.H.	138	63	Dickinson, Carlisle, Pa.	75	40
Burlington, Vt.	42	10	West. Univ. Pittsb. Pa.	15	
Middlebury, Vt.	87	58	Columbian, D. C.	62	18
Williams, W'ms. Mass.	78	59	HampdenSydney, Va.	104	24
Amherst, Mass.	98	80	Washington, Lex. Va.	60	
Harv. Uni. Cam. Mass.	302	9	Cincinnati, Ohio,		
Brown Univ. Prov. R.I.	156	39	N.C. Uni. Chapel Hill	160	6
Yale, New Haven, Con.	373	115	S.C. College, Columb.	120	
Union, Schenect. N.Y.	234	66	Franklin, Athens, Ga.	120	
Columbia, N.Y., City,	123		Greenville, Tenn.	50	
Hamilton, Paris, N. Y.	107	45	Transylvania, Lex. K.	221	16
Princeton, New Jersey	127	18	Ohio Univ. Athens,	70	

There are in all 51 incorporated Colleges in the United States. In our Theological Seminaries are more than 350 pious students: in our Colleges, more than 700: and more than 200 in our Academies.

RELIGIOUS PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS IN UNITED STATES.

Maine. Waterville Intelligencer, Baptist; Christian Mirror, Portland, Rev. A. Rand. *New Hampshire.* Repository, Concord, J. W. Shepard. *Vermont.* Woodstock Monitor, Rev. W. Chapin. *Massachusetts.* Boston Recorder, N. Willis; Christian Watchman, Boston, Baptist; Missionary Herald, Boston, pamphlet, J. Evarts, Esq. American Baptist Magazine, Boston, pamph. Gospel Advocate, Boston, pamph. Episcopal; Monitor, Bost. pamph. Rev. H. Wilbur. *Rhode Island.* Rel. Intelligencer, Providence; *Connecticut.* Rel. Intelligencer, New Haven, Nathan Whiting; Chris. Spectator, N. Haven, pamph. Chris. Secretary, Hartf. Bap. Rev. E. Cushman; Youth's Guardian, N. Haven, pamph. Rev. E. B. Coleman; Sabbath School Repository, N. Haven; Churchman's Magazine, Hartford, pamph. *New York.* New York Observer; Chris. Herald and Seaman's Magazine, N. Y. pamphlet, American Mis. Register, N. York, pamph. Z. Lewis; Religious Chronicle, New York; Methodist Magazine, New York, pamphlet; Christian Journal, New York, pamphlet, Episcopal; Chris. Repository, Utica, pamphlet; Western New York Bap. Magazine, Homer. *Pennsylvania.* Rel. Remembrancer, Philadelphia, John W. Scott; Christian Advocate, Phila. pamph. Dr. Green; Philadelphia Recorder, Episcopal; United Brethren's Mis. Intelligencer, Phila. pamphlet; Religious Miscellany, Carlisle, Fleming and Geddes; Pittsburgh Recorder, Rev. John Andrews. *Delaware.* Christian Repository, Wilmington. *Dist. Col.* Latter Day Luminary, Washington, pamphlet, Bap. Columbian Star, Washington, Bap. Theological Repertory, Washington, pamphlet, Episcopal. *Virginia.*

Family Visitor, Richmond, Nathan Pollard; Evang. and Literary Magazine, Richmond, pamphlet, Dr. Rice. *South Carolina.* Southern Intelligencer, Charleston; Zion's Herald, Charleston, Methodist. *Georgia.* Missionary, Mount Zion, B. Gildersleeve. *Kentucky.* Christian Reporter, Bowling Green, John C. Andrews; Baptist Monitor, Bloomfield; *Lower Canada.* Christian Register, Montreal.

A large portion of these publications have originated within a very few years, and their number is constantly increasing. Most of those in the pamphlet form are published monthly, almost all the others weekly. The price is from 1 to 3 dollars, a year. The expense of postage may be learned from the Table.

The diffusion of religious knowledge is among the most striking features of the present time. The friends of religion, in every part of the country, are now constantly furnished, at a small expense, with a view of the grand operations in every part of the world for the promotion of the kingdom of Christ. They see whence the funds cast into the treasury of the Lord proceed, how they are expended, and the good they are accomplishing. They learn the wants of the destitute; the prosperity of all Benevolent Institutions; the history of the revivals of religion with which God is now blessing the world; the state of our Colleges and Seminaries; the character of the most valuable religious works; and at the same time, the Political events of the day, the improvements in Agriculture, the Arts, &c. They see what God is doing by the instrumentality of his children, their hearts become warm with the prospect of glorious things for Zion, their prayers become more fervent, and they are led to feel that it is a privilege and an honour to become *follow labourers* with Christ in accomplishing his great and glorious designs.

Conversation between W. A. and his neighbor H. on the efforts now made to spread the Gospel.

(As they were returning from the annual meeting of the County Missionary Society.)

W. A. We have had a fine discourse this afternoon.

H. I have been down on business, Sir, and did not go in.

W. A. I am sorry, Sir; Mr. S. presented our duty to spread the gospel, in a very able, interesting, and impressive manner. There is so much benevolence in the work, and it is leading on to such grand results, that the mind is at once softened and elevated, when it is brought distinctly into view.

H. Ah, there are various opinions concerning these things, you know.

W. A. Yes, but I think the cause of truth may be easily defended. Have you read the Dialogue in the last Christian Almanack?

H. Yes, that Almanack has a great deal to say about spreading the Gospel. But who would think of finding religion in an Almanack?

W. A. That Almanack, to be sure, is one of the *Signs of the times.* I think, however, that much may be said in its favour.

H. O, the Almanack is well enough, but I would not be *too superstitious.*

W. A. Why, Sir, an Almanack is in some respects a work of considerable importance. No book, perhaps, is more universally read. It stays by during the year, and every child becomes familiar with its contents. There are Almanacks which I confess I am ashamed to have seen in my family. And think of their influence on their young and tender mind, which is prone enough to vice, without any incitements to it from abroad. The Christian Almanack is at least chaste. It does not wound our sensi-

bilities, or corrupt and poison the minds of any. And it is the most interesting Almanack I have seen; it contains much information, many important facts and excellent anecdotes. Besides I am willing to patronise the Benevolent Society that publishes it. But to return to the Dialogue.

H. I have not read it much, Sir, I only looked it over as I was at Esq. Hawley's the other day.

W. A. It does away completely the objections to the missionary operations of the day—that the time has not come to evangelize the Heathen—that we have the poor and destitute at home—that our money is wasted on its way to the Heathen—and that when expended among them, it does them no good.

H. Ah, we all know that *Charity begins at home*, as we read.

W. A. As we read, Sir. Where do we read that?

H. In the Bible.

W. A. It is not in *my* Bible.

H. Then your Bible is not like mine.

W. A. Possibly you refer to what Paul says, that “ he that provideth not for his own house, is worse than an infidel.”

H. That is the passage, sir.

W. A. Well, Sir, will you read it again, when you get home? You will find it in first of Timothy, fifth chapter. Paul is there speaking of the “idle,” “tattlers,” “busy bodies,” “wandering about from house to house;” and says that he who lives in this manner, and neglects to provide for his family, is a worse than a heathen. This passage may be brought against the intemperate man, who squanders at the grog shop, the money with which he should buy his children bread; but not against the good citizen who gives one dollar, or five, to spread the Gospel. But Sir, what do you mean by *Charity begins at home*?

H. I mean that we should supply our own wants, before we send away our money to others.

W. A. But with what propriety can we call this *charity*? It may be called selfishness or avarice. These begin at home and usually end there; but *charity* “seeketh not her own,” and “loveth her neighbour as herself.”

H. After all, I think I shall put my money where I can myself see how it is expended.

W. A. Your benevolence then, friend H. must be very limited. You cannot even give a garment to the naked, lest it should be sold for ardent spirits. you can do nothing for the Institutions established to relieve the Widow and the Orphan, the Sick, the Insane, the Deaf and Dumb. You cannot even employ a day labourer, unless you are always with him in the field. There are a thousand instances in which we must intrust our property to others, and depend on the testimony of faithful witnesses as to the manner in which it is used.

H. I have seen accounts of the iniquity of our great and good men as they are called, who manage the funds given for the spread of the Gospel. Landlord F—— takes a newspaper that is full of accounts of their errors and mismanagement—the falseness of their reports, and the uselessness of their exertions.

W. A. Great and good men, friend H. are not beyond the reach of envy and slander; and opposers of every good work will doubtless be found in our world till the Millenium. But I have often derived encouragement even from the *opposition* now made to the spread of the Gospel. A few years ago, there was probably as much opposition to Christ, as there is now; but there was no Newspaper avowedly opposed to Missions. The existence of such papers only shows that the spread of the Gospel is

now more prominent in the efforts of Christians. And further, I have believed, that even the enemies of religion would discover in these publications, such determined hostility to truth and benevolence, that the weapons they have aimed at the best of causes, would return with violence upon their own heads.

H. Ah, they tell one story, and the Missionary publications another; and one knows not which to believe.

W. A. But Sir, have we no means of deducing truth, even from contradictory evidence? On what basis do the judges of our courts, amid the jarring testimony of a multitude of witnesses, found their important decisions? Are we not to inquire what is the *character* of the witnesses; whether they were *eye-witnesses*; whether there is *precision* in their account; and whether they are *responsible*? By such tests as these, we may easily determine which account to believe, in the case before us. The officers of the important Benevolent Institutions of the day, are, by universal consent, some of the ablest and best men in our country, men distinguished for piety and benevolence; and the Missionaries to the Heathen, who were once here with us, whom we tenderly loved, and who blessed us with their conversation and their prayers, have, by tearing themselves from all the delights of home, and friends, and country, that they might preach Christ to the perishing, given a most convincing proof of their sincerity and excellence of character. Such men as these are the *eye-witnesses* of most of the accounts given to us in their official documents, and stated with a *precision* which in a less worthy cause would be deemed unexceptionable. The Managers of these societies tell us to a cent, what sums are contributed, and by whom, and where they are expended; and their accounts are vouched by faithful auditors. They tell us the name of each Missionary, whence he originated, when he devoted himself to the work, where he has been labouring, and what is his success. And their responsibility is such as rests on few other men living. One account designedly false, given to the public, would not only remove them from their stations of trust, and render them odious to all who are now dear to them; but fill the Christian world with sorrow, and bring a reproach on the cause of Christ which a long life of benevolence could never wipe away.—— But the writers of these reports in opposition, *Who are they?* Their names are usually unknown; and if known, by what part of their lives have they merited our confidence? Their reports are vague and indefinite; and instead of being the reports of eye-witnesses, how often are they only the distant echoes of mere suspicion, arising from a hatred of the truth. And their *responsibility*—What is it? They may gain a paltry pittance of wealth in this world, by poisoning the minds of the ignorant and wicked—what it will be in the world to come, eternity will reveal.

H. (Pausing.) These things are worthy of consideration.

W. A. My young friend ——, at sixteen made a profession of religion, and at nineteen devoted three months to meditation and prayer, and a consideration of his duty to prepare for the ministry, that he might preach the Gospel to the Heathen. With unwavering attachment to the cause, he devoted eight years to the acquisition of knowledge; and sailed immediately for the Sandwich Islands. If he has not gone to the heathen, *where is he?* And when he sends us accounts of his sufferings, and trials, and success, are we to be told by anonymous Newspaper publications, that they are forgeries? Our Missionary Journals tell us, that Dr. Worcester, the late Secretary of the American Board for Foreign Missions, wore out his life in the service of that Board, and died on Missionary ground. If this is not true, whence proceeded that valuable and extensive correspondence which was attributed to his pen? Why

were the badges of mourning put on, and sorrow and gloom depicted on the countenances of thousands of the friends of Zion? Why does every pious traveller who visits *Brainerd*, tell us he has seen his grave?

H. Ah, I have no question as to the truth of the accounts in our public Journals; I have more question whether the management of the Boards, to whom these concerns are intrusted, is always judicious. Do they not spend money needlessly; prosecute unimportant designs; and give great wages to those whom they employ?

W. A. We must examine very faithfully, friend *H.* before we bring charges of this kind against able and excellent Boards of trust. Their business is often very extensive, transacted in distant and foreign lands, and involving a complication of circumstances with which it would be utterly impracticable to perplex the public mind. Measures which seem to us unwise, they may see to be necessary, because they see more of their bearings and their ultimate tendency. Now we consider *Col. M.*—to be an example of economy and good management in husbandry and merchandise; but at what stage of his efforts in acquiring his wealth, could not a superficial observer say, Here is money spent needlessly; this design was injudicious; the wages of this clerk and this labourer are too high? I should be slow to charge folly to the purposes of such a man; and at least equally so, to accuse those of indiscretion, who manage funds consecrated to the spread of the Gospel. Besides, those great and excellent men who have been the distinguished benefactors of these institutions, are intimately acquainted with these Boards of trust, and most admirably qualified to judge of the propriety of their management; yet they give their hundreds, and sometimes their thousands of dollars. It is the man who gives *nothing*, and who often is *wilfully ignorant*, that complains of mismanagement.

(*They arrive at the house of H.*)

H. Won't you call, Sir.

W. A. I must return to my family, Sir. Good evening.

H. Good night, Sir.

W. A. Don't forget to look for the passage in *Timothy*.

(*The next week H. in passing, observes W. A. with three little children, in his garden, and bends his way towards him.*)

H. Well, neighbor, *W. A.* I am not made a convert yet. I have about a score of objections that have not been answered.

W. A. I cannot engage, friend *H.* to answer them all to your satisfaction. Every thing in which human agency is concerned, is marked with imperfection, and there are doubtless parts of the system of benevolent exertion which, in the progress of years, will be greatly improved.

H. I wish the world to be evangelized, as much as any man—and when the promised time comes, I believe God will perform the work.

W. A. And he will perform it by the use of the means of his own appointment. He is now performing it by the instrumentality of his servants, who are laboring to spread the Gospel. Already, the tidings of salvation through Christ are proclaimed to distant Heathen; and multitudes who have hitherto been idolaters, have become his devoted friends, and some of them are now preachers of the Gospel, and are pointing their deluded countrymen to the "Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world." In some of the South Sea Islands, the triumphs of Christianity "are marvellous in our eyes;" churches are formed; the sabbath is regarded; and the pious example of those who a short time since were Pagans, may well put some of us Christians to the blush. Thousands of heathen children are now growing up in the school of Christ to be a generation to serve him.

(*1st child, Pa, which of the beds is for these little Heathen children?*)

H. I have not so many objections to missions as I had before I read some of the Missionary publications. I see they have done some good, and that their funds are not so extravagantly large, as has been said. They will want all the funds they receive, and more, if they continue their operations. Laying out so much money on these *Beneficiaries* is what I most dislike.

W. A. Bringing forward these young men is an important branch of the great system. If we fail of men to *preach* the Gospel, and to distribute Bibles and Religious Tracts, our efforts will be in a great degree ineffectual.

H. But have we not *men*? are there not now in our country a host of ministers, and candidates for the ministry, who are unemployed?

W. A. Facts show that the number is not so great as is often represented. But we must expect that there will be in the ministry, as in other professions, *some* faint inefficient men, who have no love for the work, and are little better than a burden upon the christian community. We must train up *good* men; able, energetic, devoted men. They must go to the destitute in our own, and foreign lands; and labour, with small means of support for the salvation of souls. And whatever is necessary to their subsistence, and cannot be furnished from the field where they are labouring, we must send them. Let these things be done, and the work will go on; and we shall not be troubled with the objection that we are thronged with candidates.

H. But who wants to see these young men, supported by charity, living in idleness, and despising their superiors

W. A. We must not be censorious, friend H. Many *Beneficiaries* have destroyed their lives by incessant study, and in those with whom I have been acquainted, I have not usually discovered a want of modesty. I know that a young man, increasing in knowledge, as he is preparing for active life, has need of much piety to keep him humble; but however unexceptionable his conduct may be, he will be exposed to many an unkind, unfriendly remark. I have ever found, that the more correct our information is, the less we are disposed to complain of the conduct of *Beneficiaries*. If, however, we know of *real* defects in the character of any one of them, we are bound to give the Directors of the Education fund immediate information, so that no such grounds of objection to their benevolent efforts may continue to exist.

H. Well, what need is there of so many Agents, ranging through the country in behalf of Missions, and Bibles, and Tracts, and Colleges, and Academies, and Meeting-houses, and Newspapers, and Books of every description. (*2d child, Pa, may'nt I have a bed for the little Heathen children?*) I have just subscribed for some Books, which I will give away to any body that will read them.

W. A. I will frankly give you my views friend H. on this whole subject. The visit of a pious, discreet and faithful Agent of an important Benevolent Society, I think is ever productive of good. He communicates fresh information; "stirs up our minds by way of remembrance;" and gives us the pleasure of personal acquaintance with one engaged in these benevolent designs. Still, I acknowledge there are defects in the management of agencies. Calls are too frequent in behalf of small, and distant, and local objects. Between such objects and the grand National Institutions for the spread of the Gospel, such as the Missionary, and Education, and Bible, and Tract Societies, we must make distinctions. The calls in behalf of these local objects should be confined to their immediate vicinity, where all the circumstances are known, and where personal interest will often excite to generosity. The periodical journals of these important Benevolent Societies, I always wish to take; and it is very important that the information they contain, should

be universally diffused. Books I do not subscribe for, unless a work has a very special claim to patronage, because I can find better and cheaper at the Bookstore. An Agent for the Missionary and Education and Tract Societies, who is a judicious, godly man, and whose heart is warm, I can never send away empty. And Mrs. W. A. is always quite as ready to give to promote these great objects, as I am.

H. Oh, Mrs. H. would devote one tenth of all our income to these objects, if I would consent.

W. A. It is a good cause, friend H. "It is more blessed to give than to receive." Some of the most precious promises of the Bible are to those who give their substance to the promotion of the cause of Christ. It is only lending to the Lord, and if done from love to him, He will, through grace, repay us a hundred fold.

H. Yes, I believe it is a good thing to do something; and I don't know as any one was ever the poorer for it.

W. A. No, nor ever regretted it on a dying bed, or in another world. Well, friend H. I have four acres of corn over here, you see, now beautifully springing out of the ground; and I will devote a tenth part of it to the God who dispenses the sunshine and the rain, and gave his Son to die. I will give it to the Foreign Missionary Society, to be disposed of as they may judge it will do the most good.

H. I don't wish to be backward, but my cornfields this year are small. (Pausing.) I have a fine flock of lambs, which I shall turn in August. I will give the value of the two that command the highest price; and send it to the Tract Society if you please. That will be devoting the "first fruits of my increase," and to this I believe a promise is annexed.

W. A. Well, Dea R— is now boarding a Beneficiary of the Education Society; and parson P—has been a long time instructing him gratis. Thus we shall be like those of ancient time, who in a cause far less worthy than this, *helped every one his neighbour, and every one his brother, saying, BROTHER BE OF GOOD COURAGE.*

(Mr. S. a neighbour, approaches, going the same way with H.)

H. (To W. A. Good morning, my dear Sir.

W. A. Good morning; let us offer a prayer to God that he will bless us in our conversation, and in the offering we have now made to him.

(1st and 2d child speaking together. Pa—Pa—which is my bed for the little Heathen children?)

Abstract of the Will of Hon. Elias Boudinot, late President of the American Bible Society.

1. His Library to the Theological Seminary, Princeton, New-Jersey.

2. 3,270 acres of land, for poor foreigners in the hospital at Philadelphia.

3. 4,000 do. to New York Jews Society.

4. 4,000 do. to Princeton College for Cabinet of Natural History, and Fellowships.

5. 4,080 do. for indigent students in Theological Seminary, Princeton.

6. 4,542 do. to American Board Com. for Foreign Missions.

7. 4,589 do. to American Bible Society.

8. 13,000 do. to supply the poor in Philadelphia with wood.

9. 200 dollars to ten poor widows.

10. 200 dollars to New Jersey Bible Society, to provide the aged poor with spectacles.

11. 500 dollars to Missionary School, Cornwall, Conn.

12. 1,000 dollars to Magdalen Societies in Philadelphia & New York.

13. 2,000 dollars to United Brethren at Bethlehem, for the Indians.

14. 5,000 dollars to American Board Com. for Foreign Missions.

15. 5,000 dollars for instruction of poor in hospitals, &c. in Philadelphia and New York.

16. 10,000 dollars for Theological Seminary and College, Princeton.

WILLS.

Some neglect to make a will, because they are unwilling seriously to consider, that they are mortal. Others entertain a strange notion, that it will hasten their death; a prejudice which arises solely from the fact, that so many defer making a will, till they see that life is just at a close. Others are under the dominion of such a chilling avarice, that there is not a being, nor an object on earth, to whom they can consent to give their property; they cling to it even on the bed of death, till they can hold it no longer; and it goes they know not where.

It is not to be expected, that either of these classes of men will turn their attention to the subject. But *there are those*, who would wish so to dispose of their earthly substance, when they have done with it, as to meet the approbation of Christ. And it can hardly be supposed, that he would not approve of their devoting *some part* to the promotion of the cause for which he died: Can that man be said to honor Christ in his death, who, from all the possessions which He has given him, through perhaps a long life of prosperity, gives not back *one dollar* to his service? Whether a man be poor or rich, his will should be sanctified by its declaring, that a part of his property was consecrated to Christ; and that he gave a dying testimony of his attachment to Him.

And what child would not rejoice to remember, that his father, before he left the world, consecrated a portion of his substance to God; and consider a father's piety, a better inheritance than silver and gold? Large estates, obtained by inheritance, often become a powerful temptation. Few such

estates are retained for many years, or descend to many generations. The most wealthy, and respectable, and valuable members of the community are, generally, the descendants of parents who had but small possessions.

If a man has resolved to give in his will, a part of his wealth to promote the cause of Christ in the earth, let him carefully inquire in what way it will promote the cause most successfully. Let him, from love to Christ, give it to some Benevolent Institution. Let it be given to send the missionary to those who are now perishing for lack of spiritual knowledge—let it be given to train up some poor and pious young man, who may wear out his whole life in the ministry—let it be given to send the Bible and the religious Tract to those who are ignorant and wicked, and destitute of all means of religious instruction. A thousand dollars would cause the voice of an able and faithful preacher of the Gospel to be heard for many months in heathen lands; it would more than train up one faithful minister; it would send forth one hundred thousand religious Tracts, and keep them in circulation, from year to year, among the aged and the young, and among all, of every description, who need instruction, and are willing to receive it. And by means of any one of these measures, many souls might be prepared for the kingdom of glory; and there meet the spirit of him, who, out of love to his Redeemer, was instrumental in their salvation.

FAMILY WORSHIP.

A family is a little community of members bound together by the most intimate relations; and no community can prosper without religion. Every head of a family ought to consider the frown of Providence as resting on his house, while family worship is not maintained; for *God will pour out his fury upon the families that call not upon his name.* But the members of a family in which morning and evening devotions are offered in an acceptable manner, may feel safe under the dispensations of a prayer hearing God, who will never wound them but in mercy; and when he wounds, his hand will make whole.

In the manner in which family worship is conducted, there is a very great diversity; so great that while in some families the benefits derived are inestimable; in others they are almost entirely lost. Early in 1823, the writer was present at the performance of this service in the family of Mr. —. It was in the evening. At eight o'clock the family, (not excepting the domestics and hired men) were called together and seated, each one who was old enough to read, with a Bible in his hand. The Bibles were opened and the eye fixed on a parti-

cular chapter, when the father said to the youngest, "Have you found it, H—?" "Yes, Sir!" "What is the first word?" "Moreover." "Have you found it B----?" speaking to the next youngest, "Yes, Sir." "We will attend." He then asked a blessing in a few words; the family all read in turn; and the father read short practical observations from Scott. He then repeated three verses of the 146th Psalm, which were familiar to all the family, and were sung in St. Helens. A devotional prayer followed, offered in great simplicity of language, and in the spirit of paternal love. The blessings of the day were recounted, and the particular circumstances of the various members of the family specified—one of whom was out of health, one in an institution of learning, and others absent. The whole exercises occupied between fifteen and twenty minutes; and the writer verily felt that the place was a Bethel, "the house of God, and the gate of heaven." All seemed to esteem it a privilege to join in the worship, and there was no appearance of weariness in any member. The writer was present at seven of these seasons of devotion. The exercises were conducted in a similar manner. Sometimes a few simple questions were proposed from the chapter read, and brief remarks made; and the prayers were varied according to the passing events, or the train of thought and feeling, induced by the exercises immediately preceding. For sixteen years this family has never once failed, when the father was at home, of thus uniting morning and evening, in reading the Bible, singing and praying.

It was deeply felt, that if all could be familiar with family worship thus conducted, not one, unless totally destitute of religion, and even of a serious regard to the welfare of the soul, would be willing to neglect so interesting, sacred and useful a duty. The example of this excellent family suggests a number of thoughts.

1. The exercises of family worship should be performed at *seasonable hours*, while the mind is vigorous, and none of the members of the family are oppressed with sleep.
2. Domestics and all others connected with the family should be present, because they are immortal beings, and must be saved or lost forever.
3. The exercises should be performed at *regular and stated hours*, that the family may be trained to punctuality and system.
4. They should be so *short*, as not to be wearisome.
5. The prayer should be *fervent*, that the members of the family may feel it to be a transaction of important business with God, and not a mere form.

6. It should *specify circumstances* in which they are interested as a family, that they may feel, that all their concerns are known to God, and all their sins manifest to him.

7. It should be offered in the name of Jesus Christ, and in humble confidence in him, through whom God can be just, and yet regard the cry of the penitent, and pardon and justify the true believer.

Family worship thus conducted, teaches children religion by almost insensible degrees. While they surround the altar of God, divine instruction "drops as the rain and distils as the dew." Such worship too, unites the parents and the children in bonds of inseparable attachment. They humble themselves together before God, and their *common* interests are spread before him. The children observe the moving of a father's love, and concern for their immortal welfare; they are made to feel that he is a Christian, that he is a friend of God, that he has an interest at the throne of grace; and they will love and reverence, and obey him. They are made familiar with the truths of the Bible; and these truths, if followed, will be their safeguard through life, and their guide to heaven. And when they have children committed to them, they will train *them* up also "in the way they should go;" and thus the influence of the pious father will descend from generation to generation.

PROMISES TO THE LIBERAL.

DEUT. xv: 7, 10; If there be among you a poor man—thou shalt surely give him, and thine heart shall not be grieved; because that for this thing thy God shall bless thee in all thy works, and in all that thou puttest thine hand unto.—PSALM xli: 1; Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble.—PROV. iii: 9, 10; Honour the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase; so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine.—PROV. xi: 24; There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty.—PROV. xiv: 21; He that hath mercy on the poor, happy is he.—PROV. xix: 17; He that hath pity upon the poor, lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given, will he pay him again.—PROV. xxviii: 27; He that giveth unto the poor shall not lack.—ECCL. xi: 1; Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days.—ISAIAH lviii: 10, 11; If thou draw out thy soul to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted soul—then shall the Lord guide thee continually, and satisfy thy soul in drought, and thou shalt be like a watered garden, and like a spring of water, whose waters fail not.—

LUKE vi: 38; Give and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give it to your bosom. For with the same measure that ye mete withal, it shall be measured to you again.---ACTS xx: 35; I have shewed you all things, how that ye ought to support the weak; and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, It is more blessed to give than to receive. 2 COR. ix: 7; God loveth a cheerful giver.---1 TIM. vi: 17---19; Charge them that are rich in this world, that they be not high-minded nor trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy; that they do good, that they be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate; laying up in store for themselves a good foundation against the time to come, that they may lay hold on eternal life.

Annual Expenditures in the United States.

For the spread of the Gospel, at home and abroad, less than \$300,000. Whole expenses of the National Administration, about \$20,000,000 Paid for Ardent Spirits, as sold at retail, more than 30,000,000.—*Inferences.* If it is a fact, that our countrymen pay *one hundred dollars* for Ardent Spirits, as often as they give *one dollar* to spread the Gospel; and if the Gospel is a blessing, and this extensive use of ardent spirits is destructive to health, and property, and good morals, then, (1st.) We can give a hundred times as much as we now do to spread to Gospel, and a hundred times less for ardent spirits; and be, as a people, far more prosperous and happy than we now are. (2d.) Our nation is not *impoverished* by what is now done to spread the Gospel. (3d.) They who complain of the extravagance of giving 300,000 dollars to spread the Gospel, and say nothing of spending 30,000,000 dollars for ardent spirits, are not influenced by love of country, or love of their fellow men, or love of the Gospel.

COURTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

United States' District Court, held at Pittsburgh, for the Western District of Penn. on the 1st Monday in May, and 2d Monday in Oct. is composed of the following counties, viz. Fayette, Greene, Washington, Allegheny, Westmoreland, Somerset, Bedford, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Clearfield, M'Kean, Potter, Jefferson, Cambria, Indiana, Armstrong, Butler, Beaver, Mercer, Crawford, Venango, Erie and Warren.

Supreme Court.—*Western District*, at Pittsburgh for Allegheny, Somerset, Westmoreland, Fayette, Greene, Washington, Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango, Armstrong, Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson counties,

on the 1st Monday of Sept. and to continue four weeks if necessary.

Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Fifth District.—Wm. Wilkins, President; commences at Butler, on the first Mondays of Jan. April, July and Oct. to sit one week if necessary. At Beaver, on the 2d Mondays of Jan. April, and the fourth Mondays of Aug. and the third Mondays of Oct. to sit, if necessary one week. At Pittsburgh, for Allegheny county, on the 3d Mondays of Jan. April, and first Mondays of Aug. and Nov. to continue until all the causes set down for trial shall be tried, continued by consent of both parties, or by order of the court at the instance of either party upon the usual legal grounds produced to the court.

Sixth District.—Jesse Moore, President; commences at Erie on the first Mondays of Feb. May, Aug. and Nov. At Meadville, for Crawford county, on the second Mondays of the same months. At Mercer, on the 3d Mondays of the same months. At Franklin, for Venango county, on the 4th Mondays of the same months. At Warren on the Mondays next after the courts in Venango county.

Tenth District.—John Young, President; at Greensburgh, for Westmoreland, on the Mondays before the last in Feb. May, Aug. and Nov. At Kittanning, for Armstrong, on the 3d Mondays of March, June, Sept. and Dec. At Indiana, 4th Mondays, same months. At Ebensburg, for Cambria, the first Mondays succeeding the courts at Indiana.

Fourteenth District.—Thomas Baird, President; at Somerset, on the last Mondays of Feb. May, Aug. and Nov. At Uniontown, for Fayette, 1st Mondays of March, June, Sept. & Dec. At Waynesburgh, for Greene, 3d Mondays of March, June, Sept. and Dec. At Washington, on the Mondays succeeding those in the county of Greene.

Mayor's Court for the City of Pittsburgh. John Darragh, Mayor; Charles Shaler, Recorder; on the 2d Mondays of Feb. and May, and the 4th Mondays of July and October; George Cochran, clerk.

—
Rate of Postage.

For every letter of a single sheet, conveyed not over 30 miles, *six cents*; over 30 m. and not beyond 80, *ten cents*; over 80 and not exceeding 150, *twelve and a half cents*; over 150 and not beyond 400 m. *eighteen and a half cents*; over 400 m. *25 cents*, and no more whatever be the distance.

Every letter consisting of two pieces of paper, double those rates; of three pieces of paper, triple those rates; of 4 pieces, quadruple those rates; and at the rate of four single letters for each ounce, which any letter or packet may weigh.

Newspapers, not over 100 miles, one cent; over 100 miles one cent and a half; to any distance in the State where printed, one cent. *Magazines and Pamphlets*, not over 50 miles, one cent per sheet; over 50, but not over 100 miles, one cent and a half; over 100 miles, two cents per sheet.

Table of Simple Interest, at Six per cent.

Princi- pal.	One week.	One mo.	One ye.	Princi- pal.	One week	One mo.	One ye.
Cts.	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 6	Dols.	6	0, 0, 6	0, 3, 0
10	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 1, 2	7	0, 0, 7	0, 3, 5	0, 42, 0
20	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 1, 8	8	0, 0, 9	0, 4, 0	0, 48, 0
30	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 1	0, 2, 4	9	0, 1, 0	0, 4, 5	0, 54, 0
40	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 1	0, 3, 0	10	0, 1, 1	0, 5, 0	0, 60, 0
50	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 2	0, 3, 6	20	0, 2, 5	0, 10, 0	1, 20, 0
60	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 2	0, 3, 6	30	0, 3, 7	0, 15, 0	1, 80, 0
70	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 3	0, 4, 2	40	0, 5, 0	0, 20, 0	2, 40, 0
80	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 3	0, 4, 8	50	0, 6, 2	0, 25, 0	3, 00, 0
90	0, 0, 1	0, 0, 4	0, 5, 4	Dols.	1	0, 0, 1	0, 6, 0
					60	0, 7, 5	0, 30, 0
	1	0, 0, 1	0, 1, 0	2	0, 8, 7	0, 35, 0	4, 20, 0
	2	0, 0, 2	0, 1, 5	3	0, 10, 0	0, 40, 0	4, 80, 0
	3	0, 0, 4	0, 2, 0	4	0, 11, 2	0, 45, 0	5, 40, 0
	4	0, 0, 5	0, 2, 5	5	0, 12, 5	0, 50, 0	6, 00, 0

N. B. To understand the use of this table—against 2 dols. for one week you will find the interest to be 1 mill—one month, 1 cent—1 year 12 cents.

*** Money at compound interest will double itself in 11 years 10 months and 22 days.

Convenient Rule. In any sum the interest of the same for six days (at 6 per cent.) will be found to be the figures on the left hand side of the decimal point, calling the *first* mills. —Thus the interest of 196 dollars for 6 days, is 19 cents 6 mills; for 3 days half the sum, &c.

A List of the Officers who fill the Heads of Departments of the General Government of the United States.

JAMES MONROE, *President.*

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, *Vice President.*

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *Secretary of State.*

WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

JOHN C. CALHOUN, *Secretary at War.*

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, *Secretary of the Navy.*

JOHN M'LEAN, *Post Master General.*

GEORGE WASHINGTON, was elected President in 1788, & re-elected, 1792.—JOHN ADAMS in 1796.—THOS. JEFFERSON in 1800 & 1804.—JAMES MADISON in 1808 & 1812—JAMES MONROE in 1816 & 1820.

LIST OF ROADS.

<i>From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia.</i>	Charleston	22	<i>Via Erie, to Buffalo.</i>
	Hillsborough	13	Duncan's 18
<i>To Turtle Creek</i> 12	Lacey's	8	White's 13
<i>Greensburg</i> 20	Leesburgh	6	Read's 17
<i>Fort Ligonier</i> 19	Hummer's	12	Jones (forks) 7
<i>Stoystown</i> 12	Wiley's	16	Martin's ferry 16
<i>Ryan's</i> 17	Falls church	6	Meadville 15
<i>Bedford</i> 11	Potomac bridge	8	Campbell's 8
<i>Crossings</i> 14	Georgetown and		Culbertson's 8
<i>Fort Lyttleton</i> 10	Washington City 2		Waterford 7
<i>Skinner's</i> 13	Total to W.C. — 253		Reed's 10
<i>Strasburgh</i> 6	<i>To Warren, Oho.</i>		Erie 5
<i>Shippensburg</i> 10	Backhouse's	9	Total to E. — 124
<i>Carlisle</i> 21	Park's	3	Wood's 9
<i>Chamber's ferry</i> 20	Jackson's	2	Canada Way 25
<i>Elizabethtown</i> 14	Beaver bridge	12	Eighteen M. cr. 48
<i>Lancaster C. H.</i> 18	Greersburgh	12	Buffalo 18
<i>McClelland's</i> 16	Petersburgh	11	Total to B. 224
<i>Downing's</i> 17	Poland	9	<i>Via Wheeling, to</i>
<i>Admiral Warren</i> 10	Youngstown	6	<i>Chillicothe.</i>
<i>The Buck</i> 12	Warren	14	<i>Canonsburgh</i> 18
<i>Philadelphia</i> 11	Total — 78		<i>Washington</i> 7
Total — 280	<i>To Detroit.</i>		<i>McCracken's</i> 10
<i>To Washington City</i> via <i>Winchester.</i>	To Warren	78	<i>Alexandria</i> 7
	Cleveland	54	<i>Reefer's</i> 10
<i>To Findley's</i> 9	Huron	47	<i>Wheeling</i> 6
<i>Ginger Hill</i> 11	Sandusky	36	<i>St. Clairsville</i> 10
<i>Brownsville</i> 13	Fort Meigs	32	<i>McDonald's</i> 7
<i>Uniontown</i> 12	River Raisin	30	<i>Enslow's</i> 9
<i>Slack's</i> 6	Detroit	36	<i>Wherry's branch</i> 8
<i>Clement</i> 6	Total — 312		<i>Smith's</i> 5
<i>Clark's forks of roa. 4</i>	<i>Via Steubenville, to</i>		<i>Beamer's</i> 5
<i>Smith's</i> 7	<i>Zanesville.</i>		<i>Wills creek</i> 6
<i>Simkin's</i> 8	To Mark's	7	<i>Spears</i> 3
<i>Tomlinson's</i> 11	Bevington's mill	13	<i>Morrison's</i> 4
<i>Musselman's</i> 10	Briceland's & roa. 4		<i>Brown's</i> 5
<i>Gwin, forks of roa. 6</i>	Steubenville	12	<i>Zanesville</i> 9
<i>Crissapstown</i> 4	Total to S. — 36		Total to Z. — 134
<i>Frankford</i> 9	Day's	13	<i>Beard's</i> 12
<i>Springfield</i> 6	Cadiz	12	<i>Canaway's</i> 10
<i>Coxe's</i> 9	Titus's	8	<i>Lancaster</i> 8
<i>Higgins's, Gr. cr.</i> 11	Wilkins's	12	<i>Pursley's</i> 11
<i>Rogers</i> 6	Wyrick's	12	<i>Craig's</i> 11
<i>Pewtown</i> 9	Cambridge	8	<i>McCoy's</i> 6
<i>Winchester</i> 9	Zanesville	25	<i>Chillicothe</i> 6
Total to W. — 166	Total — 126		Total to C. — 201